VOL. XVI No. 10.

PERLY (9) PEOPLE

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LATTER PROVES ITS INTERNA-TIONALITY BY ORGANIZING THE FORMER.

The Scattle Japanese Evening Newspa per Commends Act-Truly Declares Workers Are Workers, Regardless of Color-No Excuse for Cry of Scab Where Exclusion Is Practiced.

Seattle, Wash, May 22.- I send you the following letter and translation for publication, as I deem them of interest to your wage slave readers. J. H. Walsh,

Organizer for L W. W.

Senttle, May 17, 1900.

Mr. J. H. Walsh Dear sir:-Enclosed please find the translation of an article which appeared in the local Japanese paper about the I. W. W. I ought to have sent it to you yesterday as I promised, but I have been so busy that I had only a few been so busy that I had omy apare moments last night to translate People.

-I will surely attend your gathering on Sunday night.

Yours very truly,

H. S. Turuhawa. 15 Aloha street

(Translated from the Local Japanese Evening Paper, "The North-American Times."

A NOTICEABLE MOVEMENT. It is quite gratifying to note that the relations between the United States and apan are becoming closer and more friendly year by year. The Japanese will remember the sympathy and favor which the United States extended to Japan during the time of the war with Russia. They also materially helped the famine stricken inhabitants of morthern Japan, who are still suffering. When recently the great disaster occurred in San Francisco, the Japanese Government and its people contributed quite an amount of relief fund for the sufferers. Thus two nations are helping each other in distress. But, does such friendly connection exist between the American and Japanese laborers in this country? We sorry to notice that there are various movement on the side of the white workers to exclude the Japanese from this still. This "exclusion business" is natural, because the American workers think when thousands of Orientals brine cheap labor here they may happen to lose their employment. Therefore, it may be called the "self-protection" of ite workers. It is very unrecensable when these union laborers say that the Japanese are entisfied with a chesper wars and are willing to work longer for it. Although some Japan work for cheaper wages, they are not extinted with them. Indeed, they want the same amount as the others, but as they have no organization among them the unions of the white workers allow

them to join, the poor Japanese are com-palled to work for cheaper pay.

If the white workers, without notic-ing this reason on the side of the Japantry to exclude them entirely from the labor market by a mere motive of usy of a different race, it will not only do no good to them, but may re-sult in breaking the friendly tis which exists between the two nations.

ugh there are every sort of work ers here, white, yellow, brown, red and ck, they are workers just the same. Should the American worker really regard everybody as a brother, they ough to think of some way to make favorand not try to repeat the vain attempt to exclude them, abusing disputing each

A few days ago, two men who repre sent the L. W. W. called on the Times os, informing us that they are proers at 115 Occidental avenue on May 90, (Supday) at 8 p. m. The specia store of the gathering is that every Chinese, is invited. Here he can raise his voice and express his opinion promote the rights and happiness to make the function a grand success so that the L W. W. will finally become most powerful labor organ world. In the American history of on that may contain the laborers of evmy nationality in its membership. It I Your closing sentence wherein you

is our hope and belief that it may rapidly grow stronger and maintain itself as a factor to promote the interests of the Industrial Workers of the World.

At this juncture we urge upon our brothers from Japan to consider the matter earnestly and those who believe in it should join it at once. This new organization does not exclude you as others do, but they heartily welcome you to join. Dont lose this chance. This is the movement by which you will establish a solid foundation on this contin

TRUTHFUL THOMAS.

Challenged to Debate by the Cleveland Industrial Council.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Cleveland citizen of March 24; also a copy of the challenge which was sent by registered mail to Harry D. Thomas, both of which speak for themselves.

Since the gentleman was not heard from up to date, it was decided to have the matter published.

We therefore respectfully ask that you cause the matter to be published in The

> Fraternally yours, Fred Brown

> > (Enclosure)

THE SAME OLD TACTICS.

The individuals engaged in organizing the so-called Industrial Workers of the World have apparently adopted the dis-reputable methods of the S. L. P. by attempting to destroy the efforts mad by the tradek unions in combining the unorganized, instead of devoting their ntion to organizing those outside of the labor movement. The means used by this gang is to wait until the local unions have gone to the expense of hir ing halls for open or mass meetings, ad ertising same, etc., and then attend those meetings for the purpose of dis-tributing their literature, and, if possible gat some screhead among the number to point out some petty mistake that may have been made by the union in the past, and by dirty innendos create impression that the union is no good now and that they and they alon are the only hely, simon pure (because they have never been tried) that can do anything to benefit the unorganized

That these disreputable methods dis murage the nen-union man from be caming a member, not only of the trad-union, but also of their own organiza tion, -ese disrupters apparently can not understand, and, as their chief advisers are the same ald S. L. P. gang, there is no means of convicing them

My advice to the local unions, whe this gang appears and attempts to dis-turb any of their meetings, is to kick them into the street bodily, as it is about the only method by which they can be taught ordinary common ser

H. D. Thomas.

(Copy of Challenge)

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL natrial Workers of the World.

193 Champlain Street Cleveland, O., April 13th, 1906. Mr. Harry D. Thomas, Business Agen United Trades and Labor Council

436 Superior street, City. Dear Sir:-Our attention has been alled to a most scurrilous and unwar ranted attack on the Industrial Workers of the World, which appeared over you signature in the Cleveland Citizen the date of the 24th of March.

The assertions you make are character terized with the usual pure and simple disregard for truth, particularly where you state that we have striven to "destroy the efforts made by the trades in combining the unorganized instead of devoting attention to organizing those outside of the Labor Movement." As a matter of fact we have and are

ow trying hard to organize that great army of workingmen who in many trades are kept outside the union because of the high initiation fees and other simple but not pure devices indulged in by you and your ilk, to make job monopolies. It is cause we are organizing those outside that you are getting warm under the

The working class of America is get ting "next" to the assinine methods of pure and simpledom in dividing up La-bor's forces into crafts and pitting one after another against the b

CAPITAL AND LABOR ON TRIAL

Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage, none comes so near clinching the subject as the heading used by the St. Paul, Minn. Trial in Idaho." Even this heading is somewhat defective. The theater on which Capital and Labor are on trial through the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair is not Idaho merely, it is the whole territory of the United States. Barring this little defect, the title is perfection Capital is on trial. The trial began on the day when the three workingmer were secretly arrested upon obviously perjured papers; denied the right to be heard; denied the right of counsel; hurried to jail; taken out like the burglars stolen goods at dark; rushed to a special train and carried out of the State. A dozen statutes were violated in the act; dozen decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were thereby reversed; and the Constitution of the land itself was trampled under foot. The act ranks among the roughest and most reck-less of bandit acts. The circumstance is not of itself enough to put a social system on trial. The act may be the deed of individuals only. Society, like organizations, can be held responsible

Capitalist society countenanced the elony; it even improved upon it. The first set of lawless acts being consummated, capitalist society throughout the land supplemented the initial felony with a further series of felonies. How solicitous of private rights is not capitalism! Whole months have just been

only for the acts of individuals that it

Of all headings with which capitalist, spent in the national Legislature on the through order. Chaos can not be the papers have entitled their reports of the railroad rates bill. Crime upon crime was fastenend upon the railroad corporations. The crimes were shown to be, not "local," but "constitutional." Yet capitalism eried: "Hurry not; justice "Daily News"-"Capital and Labor on can not be secured illegally; that will work more harm in the end than good; let the wrongdoing railroads have all the guarantees that the law offers; let them not be convicted without trial!" At the same time that these homiletics were being read in behalf of Capital, and in the identical issues of the identical papers that struck such high moral notes, olumns upon columns were devoted to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, convicting them offhand; pronouncing them guilty of all imaginable crimes all upon the uncorroborated testimony of a selfconfessed murderer, all at the inspiration of detectives with a reputation for perjury, all in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association, an organization convicted by its own spies of paying for the commission of crimes.-That is the case of Capital in this affair. It was, it is on trial. Every day brings from the lips of its Goodings, its McDonalds and its other political agencies themselves further cumulative evidence of its moral and intellectual rottenness. The trial has proven that capitalist government is organized crime; it has proven that there is no limit to capitalist lawlessness; if has proven that, if civilization is to be saved from a holocaust of rapine and nurder, with all the bands that hold ociety together snapped, the savior must

ome from some other quarter. Labor is on trial. That trial also began with the initial felony of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-

mother of Progress. The conduct of capitalism was an invitation to the ushering in of Chaos. Labor understood its mission, the mission of putting an end to that social system which keeps mankind in perpetual turmoil, to that code of morals whose motto is the survival of fittest brute in brute surroundings. Labor refused the bait. Though exasperated at the outrage committed against it in the person of three of its leading men, it exercised that self-control that is the mark of conscious strength, conscious ascendency and consciousness of goal. "Light!" becomes its motto. It set its face to the spreading of correct informstion on the Colerade-Idaho affair. It stirred the country from end to end to mass meetings where the facts were rehearsed; it deluged the country with literature, documentary literature; it counteracted the false news published by espitalism; it raised the tone of the discussion by appealing to sense; and, from their cells, the three prisoners themselves aided in the noble work by uttering the terse sentence-"They may murder us, they can not murder the cause of the emancipation of the Working Class; there are plenty of Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones in the camp of the proletariat to carry this fight to triumph, overthrow the capitalist political junk-shop and set up the workshop of the Working Class industrially organized."-That is the

The formal trial will soon be on. The contemplated judicial murder is frustrated. The real criminals are actually pilloried. The trial will but drive a few more nails into their ears, fastening

case of liabor, and that case is won now.

one. Civilization, Progress, is evolved these more firmly to the cross-beam.

tenant, when he organized men who had taken the places of striking workingmen in Denver, Colo. Later ou again, on May 13, 1903, when brewery workers of Columbus, O., were engaged in a herce conflict with the employers, when the strikers had to face, every day and night, the armed things of the Thiel Detective Agency, it was this self-same Pierce who betrayed the workers and accepted a gift from the employers; the same J. D. Pierce, who is again trying to make a record on those lines in Cheigao as representative of the scab-producing organ iration the American Federation of La

record as a Farley strike breaker lieu-

But as horrible as these acts of crime in the labor movement were, all are outranked by the latest occurrence during a strike of wage earners in Youngstown, O. Honest workers, in rebellion against the master class, are to be whipped into submission by these strike breaker agents of the employing class.

Recently tinners and slaters of Youngstown, O., organized under the Industrial Workers of the World. They refused to be divided in the shops, working for the same employers, into four different national unions of the American Federation of Labor. The employers immediately counteracted this move by precipitating a conflict. All employes, including drivers, laborers, apprentices and water boys, walked out. The fight was surely won. Thereupon the employers telegraphed for the scab agents of the American Federation of Labor. Four of these agents appeared immediately at the scene of battle. 'Tom Flynn, general organizer; M. O. Sullivan, general secretary of the A. A. of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; P. Mulvihill, another fakir, and Stuart Reed, a priest-machinist disorganizer, appeared at the command of the employers In conference with these agents of the Farley strike breakers' organization, the employers SIGNED AN AGREEMENT whereby they were to pay higher wages as demanded by the strikers, providing the latter could be forced to join the American Federation of Labor, or if they refused, their positions were to be filled by the last-named organization. The national officers of the American Federation of Labor were to supply the scabs.

These "leaders" of labor immediately started to import workers to fill the places of the strikers. AMONG THE STRIKERS ARE FIFTEEN COL-ORED WAGE EARNERS; but white men were brought to Youngstown by the criminals mentioned to take the places of the black men, whom the American Federation refuses to organize, yet expects of them not to take places of white men when the latter are compelled to strike. Here in this case WHITE MEN WERE EXPECTED TO SCAB AGAINST THE COLORED WORK-

But true to a natural instinct, to a glorious feeling of class solidarity, most of these imported workers refused to do the bidding of the fakirs; honest wage earners would not become criminals against their own people; they rebelled against being made scabs at the command of the self-appointed scab-producers, so dominate society to-day; and to fill the coffers of the Farley lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor, who would sell the life blood of the unfortunate workers and grow rich and fat at the expense of the honest sons of toil. No longer are the workers going to be fooled by these criminal labor fakirs.

. The strike breakers-Farley's agents-. (Continued on page 6.)

STIRRING STATEMENT THEREON BY I. W. W. OFFICERS.

Scabbing Carried On by A. F. of L. Leaders Condemned as the Latest Manifestation of a Policy to Subjugate the Working Class in the Interests of the Capitalist Class-Rank and File Repudiate Action of Sullivan, Reed and Co.

Aided and abetted by the employers, coterie of "labor leaders," by misleading, blindfolding, and deluding the honest workers of this land, have started a war against the members of the working class who have joined the Industrial Workers of the World by their own free will. The Executive officers of several national unions, ignoring and sneering at the indignant protests of the nembership, have decreed expulsions and loss of employment to those who dared to scorn the villifications of the American Czars in the labor movement lightened working class sees their only hope. Disregarding the outcries of an honest rank and file against such arbitrary acts, the criminals have trampled down, roughthod, all ethical rules governing the labor movement of the world.

The infamous acts of one J. D. Pierce, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, cannot all be recounted here. A few years ago he made a

wood and Geo. Pettibone, officers of the I fruits of their labor; therefore, be it

Western Federation of Miners, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, have been kidnapped from their homes in Denver, Colorado, and railroaded to the state of Idaho to answer to the charge of murder of ex-Gov. Strunenberg: and Whereas, In the very nature of things

capitalism seeks to justify its criminal existence by victimizing those who are most active and conspicuous in the revolutionary labor movement, by raising the cry of anarchists, murderers, etc. thereby hoping to deceive the working class of their own anarchistic and murderous conduct; and

Whereas, The only "crime" the officers of the Western Federation of Miners' have been guilty of is to organize the working class into a class conscious, economic labor movement for the final emancipation of the working class from this horrible system known as the capitalist system of wage slavery, and to finally establish the Socialistic republic or co-operative commonwealth Whereas, Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Hay- where the workers shall enjoy the full of our imprisoned brothers.

Resolved by the working men of Altoons. Pa. in meeting assembled, that

we denounce in most vigorous terms the illegal proceedings of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and the judiciary, the secret and unlawful methods applied in the extradition; the denial of the right of habeas corpus and to communicate with their lawyers and families: the special train manned by militia in readiness to hurry the un fortunates out of their state into the Idaho penitentiary; the threat that these men will never leave Idaho alive; the expressing of opinion in order to prejudice the minds of the people against them; all this before their guilt has been proven, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions b forwarded to the local press and to the Daily and Weekly People and Socialist press in general for publication; and to the Governors of Colorado and Idaho and be it further

Resolved. That we pledge our moral and financial support in the legal defence

CANADA IN LINE

TORONTO HOLDS SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST MEETING.

General President Sherman Principal Speaker-Resolutions Point Out Real Cause of Persecution, and the Organization Behind It-Canadian Authorities Denounced for Suppressing Information on Case.

Toronto, Canada, May 23.-The conference committee having in hand the Mover-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting in this city was composed of delegates from the following bodies: Builder's Laborers, Socialist party of Canada, Jewish Branch of Socialist party of Canada, Mixed Local, Machinists' Local, Cloakmakers' Local, Metal Workers' Local, of the I. W. W.

The result of the conference's labora was a very successful meeting, held in the Majestic Theatre on Sunday afternoon. May'6, the speakers being Charles M. O'Brien, organizer of the Socialist party of Canada, Mr. Schullmann, in Jewish, and Chas. O. Sherman, general president of the I. W. W. The collection taken up, \$34,77, was insufficient to cover expenses. Steps are being taken, however, to send along a contribution to the defense fund.

The enclosed resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. James M. Reed, Secretary of Conference on Protest Meeting. (Other labor papers please copy.)

Whereas, Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone, and Vincent St. John, officers and members of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, were illegally and unlawfully, and without any judicial power, arrested and kidnapped from their homes and families in the State of Colorado and deported into the State of Idaho on a charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg; and there detained in the jail of Caldwell against the laws of the Commonwealth and the Constitution- of the United

States: and Whereas, The only crime that those men are implicated in is that of being true to their organization; of upholding their principles and organizing the metaliferous and other miners into a progressive union, that says, "To the worker belongs the full product of his toil"; and

Whereas, The officers of this aforesaid body were tried and found true to their unions-the gold of the Standard Oil Company and other capitalist institutions could not bribe or buy those menand

Whereas These men were placed at the helm to steer the ship of solidarity of the miners and the unification of the working class in general, away from the rocks of dissention and oppression that

Whereas, It has been proven by documentary evidence that the crimes and depredations that were perpetrated in the mining regions were the work of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Mine Owners' Association: and

Whereas, The capitalist class of Canada has, through its agents, the postal and custom departments, absolutely suppressed a paper, namely, "The Appeal to Reason," which has published the facts regarding the crimes of the capitalist class of Colorado and Idaho; and

Whereas, By this action it has been more than proven that capitalism is international; therefore, we, the wage workers of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, are determined to show to the exploiters of labor in both the United States and Canada that the working class recognize no boundary line and know full well that an injury to one is an injury to all; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, the working class here assembled this 6th day of May, 1906, do strongly and emphatically condemn the outrages and dastardly acts of the international exploiting class, viz: Governor McDonald, of Colorado, Governor Gooding, of Idaho, A. B. Aylesworth, postmaster-general of Canada, and Wm. Paterson, minister of Canadian Customs, as willing tools for organized capital in such nefarious work; and, be it further

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the respective governors of the aforementioned States and also to the governor-general, the postmaster-general and the minister of customs of Canada

IN DETROIT AGAINST COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGES.

Eugene V. Debs Addresses Vast Audience -Big Addition to Defense Fund Realized-Resolutions Condemnatory of Mine Owners' Association and Capitalist Authorities, Adepted.

Detroit, May 23 .- The demonstration held at Light Guard Armory, under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor, on Thursday, May 10, to protest against the imprisonment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners. was a grand success, about 4,000 workingmen and women attending. The remarks of Eugene V. Debs, the speaker of the evening, were applauded to the echo. It is expected that about \$150 will be realized on this meeting, all of which will be sent to the Western Federation of Miners. The enclosed resolutions were adopted.

Henry Kummerfeld, Secretary, nittee on Arrange

[Enclosure.]

Whereas, On the night of February 15 last, Charles H. Moyer, president, William D. Haywood, secretary, and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners were arrested at their homes in Denver, Colo., placed on a special train, and hurriedly transported out of the State to Boise City, Idaho, without being allowed to notify friends or consult with

"advise" local unions "to kick them (the W. W. men) into the street bodily' is a bit amusing in view of your own well known lack of physical courage.

In closing we challenge you or any representative of the United Trades and Labor Council to debate the question your utterances bring forth:-

Resolved, that Industrial Union an alone accomplish economic solidarity of Labor and have the way for the abolition of wage slavery.

We stand prepared to furnish a hall and will advertise debate.

Be assured we shall cause your statenent and our answer to be published

The undersigned are duly authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the Industrial Council and would be pleased to meet you or your representatives to arrange for the debate. Yours for Revolutionary Unionism, Fred Brown, C. H. Althelz, and S. Fight,

Committee.

counsel; and the announced conviction before trial by the governor of Idaho pon the alleged confession of one Harry Orchard, whose confessions in the Colorado cases failed to convince the juries and whose evidence, self-confessed, make him a life-long hireling of the infamous and lawless detective agency whose record is red with crime against the working class; these features, together with history of similar acts of the lawless Mine Owners' Association, justify us in branding these arrests as a foul conspiracy, plainly revealed upon its face and lead us to the conclusion of the

nnocence of the imprisoned men; and Whereas, The acts of the capitalists are breeding among the workers' a conempt for law by the unscrupulous use of the machinery of the government to deprive them of their liberty, and by their ruthless attempts to crush organized labor by the issuance of injunctions and the imprisonment of their officials;

therefore, be it Resolved, That we, in mass meeting assembled, condemn this last and great stroke of capitalistic anarchy by the violation of the cardinal rights guaranteed the American citizen by the constitution of the United States, and brand as traitors the chief executives of Colorado and Idaho, and base tools of that lawless corporation known as the Standard Oil

ompany; and, be it further Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners in their fight against oppression and that we call upon all workingmen to use both the hallot and the strength of organized labor as the means of abolishing capitalist persecution; and, be it further

Resolved, That we do all we can to bring about the absolute unity of the working people by calling upon the wage workers of this country to strike at the ballot box in one great class conscious effort to realize justice and establish a true democratic commonwealth.

J. F. McGowan, Chairman; Henry Kum merfeld, Chas. E. Martinek, John Clarken, Chas. A. Langlois,

ALTOONA'S UNORGANIZED

Car Shopmen Meet to Denounce Moyer-Haywood Outrage Altoona, Pa., May 12 .- I herewith for-

ward \$14 towards the Moyer-Haywood Defence Fund, collected among the Altoona shopmen (Penna, R. R. Co.), also set of resolutions, to show the rest of the world that, even if we have no organization here, we are on deck ready for any emergency along the lines of the class struggle. The resolutions were also introduced at the meeting of the Socialist Party local, and adopted. A Wage Slave.

Appeal Darson's OPEN LETTER ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA FROM HIS PRISON CELL_ITS BEARING ON THE MO-

YER-HAYWOOD CASE

of America, issued by A. R. Parsons from his prison cell in Chicago, Ill., in 1887, is reprinted upon request, and in the belief that it will throw a historic light on the methods now being pursued to murder, with the aid of the judiciary, three innocent men, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.]

Fellow citizens: As all the world knows, I have been convicted and sentenced to die for the crime of murder, the most heinous offense that can be committed. Under the forms of law. two courts, viz., the criminal and supreme courts of the State of Illinois. ve sentenced me to death as an accessory before the fact, to the murder of officer Degan on May 4, 1886. Never theless I am innocent of the crime charged, and to a candid and unprejudiced wid I submit the proof.

In the decision affirming the sentence of death upon me, the supreme court of the State of Illinois says: "It is undisputed that the bomb was thrown that d the death of Degan. It is conceded that no one of the defendants threw the bomb with his own hands. Plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories before the fact."

If I did not throw the bomb myself it becomes necessary to prove that I aided, encouraged and advised the persho did throw it. Is that fact provon! The supreme court says it. The record says it is not. I appeal to the American people to judge between them.

The supreme court quotes articles from The Alarm, the paper edited by me, and from my speeches, running back three years before the Haymarket tragedy of May 4, 1886. Upon said articles and s the court affirms the sentence apeeches the court unirms the court of death as an accessory. The court says: "The articles in The Alarm were most of them written by the defendant Parsons, and some of them by the defendant Spies," and then proceeds to quote these articles. I refer to the recrd to prove that, of all the articles quoted, only one was shown to have a written by me. I wrote, of course a great many articles for The Alarm, but the record will show that only one of the many quoted by the supreme court to prove my guilt as an accessory was en by me, and this article appeared in The Alarm December 6, 1884, one year and a half before the Haymanket meet

As to Mr. Spies, the record will show that during the three years I was editor of The Alarm, he did not write for the paper half a dozen articles. For proof as to this I appeal to the record.

The Alarm was a labor paper, and, as is well known, a labor paper is conducted as a medium through which working people can make known their grievances. The Alarm was no exception to this rule. I not only did not write "most of the articles", but wrote comparatively few of them. This the record will also show.

In referring to my Haymarket speech the court says: "To the men then listening to him he had addressed the incendiary appeals that had been appearing in The Alarm for two years." court then quetes the "incendiary" ar-ticle which I did write, and which is asfollows: "One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of solrs; a weapon easily made and cargied with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing."

The Alarm that this is a garbled extract taken from a statement made by General Philip Sheridan in his annual report to congress. It was simply a reitration of General Sheridan's statement that dynamite was easily made perfectly safe to handle, and a very destructive weapon of warfare. The article in full as it appeared in The Alarm is

"Dynamite. The protection of the poer against the armies of the rich. In mitting his annual report November 10, 1884, General Philip Sheridan, commander of the United States Army, says: This nation is growing so rapidly that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur, and which will bly not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative. Still it should be remembered that destructive explosives are easily made, and that banks. United States sub-treasuries, public buildings, and large mercantile s can be readily demolished, and merce of entire cities destroyed by an infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in the pockets of their clothing."

editorial comment upon the above as it appeared in The Alarm, is as follows: "A hint to the wise is sufficient. rse General Sheridan is too modest to tell us that he himself and army will Pinkerton detective, Johnson. These are I the credence of the court to the "yarn"

[The following appeal to the people | be powerless in the coming revolution | between the propertied and propertyless classes. Only in foreign wars can the usual weapons of warfare be used to any advantage. One dynamite box properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers; a weapon easily made and

> carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing. The first regiment may as well disband, for if it should even level its guns upon the workingmen of Chicago it can be totally annihilated." Again the court says: "He (Parsons. had said to them (referring to the people assembled at the Haymarket) Sa urday, April 24, 1886, just ten days before May 4, in the last issue of The Alarm that had appeared: 'Workingmen, to arms! War to the palace, peace to the cottage, and death to luxurious idleness! The wage system is the only cause of the world's misery. It is supported by the rich classes, and to destroy it they must be either made to work or die. One pound of dynamite is better than a bushel of ballots! Make your demand for eight hours with weapons in your hands to meet the capitalist bloodhounds-police and militia-in a prope manner".

The record will show that this article was not written by me, but was published as a news item. By referring to the columns of The Alarm the following editorial comment appears attached t the above article, viz.: "The above handbill was sent to us from Indianapolis Ind., as having been posted all over that city last week. Our correspondent says that the police tore them down whereever they found them."

The court, continuing says: "At the close of another article in the same Issue he said: The social war has come, and whoever is not with us is against us'." Assistant State's Attorney Walker read this article to the jury, and at its. conclusion stated that it bore my inftials and was my article. It is a matter within the knowledge of everyone then present, that I interrupted him and called his attention to the fact that the article did not bear my initials and that I was not its author, Mr. Walker corrected his mistake to the jury.

Now these are the three articles quotes by the supreme court as proof of my guilt as an accessory in a conspiracy to nurder officer Degan. The record will prove what I say. Now as to my speeches. All of them, with one exception, parnorting to be my utterances at the Haymarket are given from the excited imagination and perverted memories of newspaper, reporters. Mr. English, who alone took short hand notes and swore to their correctness, reports me as saying: "It is time to raise a note of warning. There is nothing in the eight-hour movement to excite the capitalist. Don't you know that the milltary are under arms and a Gatling gun is ready to mow you down? Was this Germany, or Russia or Spain? [A voice: 'It looks like it.'l Whenever you make a demand for eight hours' pay, or increase of pay, the militia and deputy sheriffs and the Pinkerton men are called out, and you are shot and clubbed and murdered in the streets. I am not here for the purpose of inciting anybody, but to Desplaines streets, just one block north speak out-to tell the facts as they ex- of the speakers' wagon. The court says: ist even though it shall cost me before morning."

. Mr. English, continuing, said: "There is another part of it [the speech] right here. It behooves you, as you love The record and show by referring to your wife and children, if you don't want to see them perish with hunger, killed, or cut down like dogs on the street-Americans, in the interest of your liberty and independence, to arm, arm your selves!"

> This, be it remembered, is a garbled extract, and it is a matter of record that reporter English testified that he was instructed by the proprietor of his paper to report only the inflammatory portions of the speeches made at that meeting. Mayor Harrison, who was present and heard this speech, testified before the jury that it was simply "a violent political harangue," and did not call for his interference as a peace of-

> The speech delivered by me at the Haymarket, and which I repeated before the jury, is a matter of record and undisputed; and I challenge anvone to show therein that I incited anvone to acts of violence. The extract reported by Mr. English, when taken in connection with what preceded and what followed, can not be construed by the wildest imagination as incitement to

Extracts from three other speeches alleged to have been delivered by me more than one year prior to May 4, 1886, are given. Two of these speeches were reported from the memory of the

the speeches quoted by the court as proof of my guilt as accessory to the murder of Degan. Where, then is the connection between these speeches and the murder of Degan? I am bold to declare that such connection is impercepti ble to the eve of a fair and unprejudiced mind. But the honorable body, the supreme court of Illinois, has condemned ne to death for speeches I never made and articles I never wrote. In the affirmation of the death sentence the court has "assumed", "supposed", "guessed" "surmised" and "presumed" that I said and did "so and so." This the record fully proves.

The court says: "Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the articles written and published by them as above shown. Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the speeches made by them respectively. and there is evidence in the record tending to show that the death of Degan occurred during the prosecution of a conspiracy planned by the members of the International groups who read these articles and heard those speeches."

Now I defy any one to show from the record that I wrote more than one of the many articles alleged to have been written by me. Yet the supreme court says that I wrote and am responsible for all of them. Again, concerning the alleged speeches, they were reported by the Pinkerton detective, Johnson, who was, as the record shows, employed by Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National bank, as the agent of the Offizens' Association, an organization composed of the millionaire employers of Chicago. I submit to a candid world if this hired spy would not make false reports to earn his blood money. Thus it is for speeches I did not make and articles I did not write I am sentenced to die, because the court "assumes" that these articles influenced some unknown and still unidentified person to throw the bomb that killed Degan. Is this law? Is this justice?

The supreme court in affirming the entence of death upon me, proceeds to give further reasons, as follows:

"Two circumstances are to be noted: First, it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting when he went into Zepf's hall. It has already been stated that the latter place was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon, and in sight from it. We do not think that the defendant Parsons could escape his share of the responsibility for the explosion at the Haymarket because he stepped into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window. While he was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands. Many of these were members of the armed sections of the international groups. Among them were men who belonged to the International Rifles, an organization in which he himself was an officer, and with which he had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring."

The records of the trial will show that not one of the foregoing allegations is true. The facts are these: Zepf's hall is on the north-east corner of Lake and 'It was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon." The court says further that, "it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting, when he was at Zenf's hall". If this is correct logic, then I was at two different places a block apart at the same instant. Truly, the day of miracles has not yet passed. Again, the record will show that I did not "step into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window". It will show that I went to Zepf's hall, one block distant, and across Lake street, accompanied by my wife and another lady, and my two children (a girl of five and a boy of seven years of age), they having sat upon a wagon about ten feet from the speakers' wagon throughout my speech; that it looked like rain; that we had started home, and went into Zepf's hall to wait for the meeting to adjourn, and walk home in company with a lot of friends who lived in that direction, Zepf's building is on the corner, and opens on the street with a triangular door six feet wide. Myself and adies and children were just inside the door, Here, while waiting for our friends and looking toward the meeting, I had a fair view of the explosion. All this the record will show.

It would seem that, according to circumstances, a block is at one time "a few steps", or a "few steps" is "more than a block", as the case may suit. The logical as well as the imaginative faculties of the supreme court are further illustrated in a most striking manner by

had described to him the "czar" bomb and the men who were to use them, as men in their organization who could

"He spoke of a body of tall, strong throw bombs weighing five pounds 150 paces. He stated that the bombs in quesion were to be used in case of conflict with the police or militia."

The court gives this sort of testimony s proof of the existence of a conspiracy to murder Degan, Wonderful credulity To throw a five-pound bomb 150 paces or yards is to throw it 450 feet or onequarter of a mile. Gulliver, in his travels mong the Brobdingnagian race, tells of the giants he met, and we have also heard of the giants of Patagonia, but we did not know until now that they were Lilliputians as compared with the "Anarchist Swedes" of Chicago, The court proceeds to say: "While :he (Parsons) was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands." The record, as quoted by the court, shows that only one man flourished a pistol, not a number of men. Again, the court says: Most of the men were members of the armed sections of the international groups," thus making it appear that many of these men (when there was only one who was even alleged to have exhibited a pistol) were armed.

The court says: "Among them were men who belonged to the International Rifles, an armed organization, in which he himself was an officer, and in which ne had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring."

Now, I challenge the supreme court or any other honorable gentlemen to prove from the record that there ever existed such an organization as that armed section of the American group known as the "International Rifles". It can not be done. The record shows that some members of the American group did organize the "International Rifles" which never met but four or five times. was never armed with rifles or any other weapons, and disbanded nearly one year before May 4, 1886.

The Pinkerton man, Johnson, says that dynamite bombs were exhibited in the presence of the International Rifles. It will take correborative testimony before the American people will credit the statements of such a man, engaged for such a purpose, and it is well known that supreme courts have decided that testimony of detectives should be taken with great caution.

I appeal to the American people in their love of justice and fair play. I submit that the record does not show my guilt of the crime of murder, but on the contrary, it proves my innocence Against me in this trial all the rules of law and evidence have been reversed in that I have been held as guilty un-

til I proved my innocence. I have been tried estensibly for mur der, in reality for Anarchism. I have been proven guilty of being an Anarchist and condemned to die for that reason The State's attorney said in his state ment before the court and jury in the beginning of the trial :"These defendants were picked out and indicted by the grand jury, they are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them They are picked out because they are leaders. Convict them, and our society is safe." And in their last appeal to the jury the prosecution said: "Anarchy is on trial. Hang these eight men and save our institutions. These are the leaders. Make examples of them." This is a matter of record.

So far as I have had time to examine the record I find the same fabricatio and perversion of testimony against all my comrades as exists against myself. I therefore again appeal to the American people to avert the crime of judicial murder, and this appeal I have faith will not be in vain.

My ancestors partook of all the hardships incident to the establishment of this republic. They fought, bled, and some of them died, that the Declaration of Independence might live and the American flag might wave in triumph over those who claim the "divine right of kings to rule." Shall that flag now, after a century's triumph, trail in the mire of oppression, and protect the perpetration of outrages and oppression that put the older despotisms of Europe to shame?

Knowing myself innocent of crime I came forward and gave myself up for hang them anyway." trial. I felt that it was my duty to take my chances with the rest of my comrades. I sought a fair and impartial trial before a jury of my peers, and knew that before any fair-minded jury I could with little difficulty be cleared. I preferred to be tried and take the chances of an acquittal with my friends to being hunted as a felon. Have I ha a fair trial?

The lovers of justice and fair play are assiduously engaged in an effort to thwart the consummation of judicial murder by the commutation of sentence to prison. I speak for myself alone when I say that for this I thank them and appreciate their efforts, but I am an innocent man. I have violated no law: I even three years would be to suffer a | If I had never been an Anarchist by

Working class Misery

A REPLY TO TOM WATSON'S EDITORIAL ON "SOCIALISM AND ONE OF ITS GREAT BOOKS" SHOWS IT IS NOT AT ALL OVERDRAWN.

The following was submitted to Tom starvation. Is not this sufficient reason; that they understand it to mean it as Watson's Magazine, and, for obvious | for making the trend of "The Jungle" reasons, rejected:

The novel "The Jungle", written by Upton Sinclair, may, or may not be "one of the great books on Socialism", according to who is the judge. The members of the Socialist Labor Party do not consider it so, nor do they look upon Sinclair as a fullfledged scientific Social ist. Be that as it may, my object in writing these lines is to review the criticism of "The Jungle" by the Editor of Watson's Magazine.

As stated by the Editor, Mr. Sinclain has certainly drawn up a most powerful indictment against our present wage slave system. Nor has be, in the opinion of a great majority of the producers of wealth, overdrawn the picture of misery, want and woe, so universal among the workers of the world, even in these so-called prosperous times. The life of the wage earner is sad and dreary, from one year's end to the other, with scarcely a gleam of light or even a silver lining to the ever lowering clouds to inspire a hope for the future. As you say, "dark, darker, darkest is the trend of the narrative", and I do not consider that the author is at fault in any way for not "putting in an occasional burst of sunlight." The life of a modern wage slave is many times more dreary and de solate, than was that of the American chattel slave. The latter was illiterate and had never known what it meant to be free and independent. True, he had to work without being paid for it, but he had no care for the future. Want, and the fear of want, were unknown to him. His food, clothing and shelter, such as they were, were always supplied in abundance. Sickness and accident did not worry him, for they did not entail any less on him, and the best of medical attendance was freely provided. In addition to this, he was of a different race a race without a history or ancestry and but few traditions, all of which had a tendency to make him more contented with his lot.

-But how is it with the wage slave of to-day?

He is brought up and educated to be lieve that all men are born free and equal; that they have certain inalienable rights, chief among which are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that labor applied to land and its contents and products creates all wealth. He knows that without the skillful application of his power to natural resources there would be no capital, and that unless he had been robbed of the greater share of his product there could e no millionaires and multi-millionaires with the billionaires almost in sight. He knows that, in this country, by the aid of labor saving machinery, the value of an average day's labor is somewhere near the ten dollar mark, but that he is permitted to retain less than one fourth of that ammount for himself as wages while the rest is appropriated by the capitalist class.

Under present conditions there are very few heads of families who can earn more than \$500 a year, which, for an average family of five, gives the magnificent sum of one hundred dollars each, with which o provide food, shelter, clothing and me dical attendance. There is practically nothing left for mental development, amusement or even recreation. It is utterly impossible to lay by something to be used in case of accident, sickness or death, nor is it possible to carry life or accident insurance. In addition to this the wage worker of to-day is never sure of steady employment, so that there is scarcely ever more than two weeks be-

story "dark, darker, darkest"?

The criticism by the Editor of that part of the book referring to the Social-Socialist worries little about outlining in detail the workings of the system to be inaugurated. His mission is to abolish wage slavery and in its place establish the co-operative commonwealth, by taking over all the means of production and distribution of the means of life

The mission of the Abolitionist, prim arily, was to abolish chattel slavery, and whenever he was asked "What are you going to do with the nigger?" he simply said: "That is none of my concern." All he knew was that chattle slavery was a crime, and all he cared about for the time being, was how to get rid of it. The prediction that the Negro would be driven from the country or exterminated, was never verified.

The true Socialist can no more bother himself with the details of future social conditions, after wave slavery has been abolished, than could the Abolitionist with the question of what to do with the emancipated slaves. The main thing is to usher in the Socialist republic with as little friction and disturbance as possible, for it is bound to come whether we want it or not. That this will be accomplished during the first quarter of the present century will hardy be denied by any one at all familiar with the progress of modern industrialism and economic determinism. As soon as a majority of the producing

classes have arrived at the understanding that they are being robbed out, of three-fourths of what their labor produces, then they will be ready to declare in favor of collective ownership and co-operative production. The change from private to collective ownership will be somewhat radical, but perhaps not near as radical as many people may suppose. All this talk about confiscation and division is nonsense. No one who ownes his home large or small, in city or country, need ever be disturbed. It may remain theirs and their heirs to the end of time, to occupy and use, but not to sell. There would not be even a law against exchanging er trading homes without let or hindrance. One of the principal duties of society would no doubt, be to see that every one of its members was provided with his share of the social work and was well established in a good home.

The agricultural lands, the coal and metal mines, the mfils, smelters and factories along with the railroads and telegraphs as well as the express business would all be taken over by the workers and operated for the benefit of all. In cities this would be extended to the water, power, lighting and heating 1950. Then the world will see itself covplants, including street cars and the livery and transfer business. All things publicly used would be publicly owned and all things privately used would be privately owned.

The most surprising statement in this editorial on "Socialism and one of its great books" is, that "Socialism has been tried and found wanting." Will the able editor kindly inform his many readers when, where and how Socialism was ever tried and found wanting? What country, state or nation has even adopted hours, and the man with the disagree and practiced Socialism? Then, if it has able work will have the short hours. never been adopted and practiced by any Then the longest work day may not country, state or nation, you cannot say exceed six hours in the more pleasant that it has been tried and found wanting. Another most astonishing statement is

and flounces, laces and embroideries may be placed upon Socialism, let no man for five or six hours. doubt for an instant that the reason why tween him and the poorhouse or actual the Have-nots, the poor, embrace it is

equal division among all men of all kinds of property." Now as a matter of fact Socialism does not teach the equal division or any other division of any ist meeting is well taken, and a real kind of property. Nor is anyone ever permitted to join the party with such a crazy notion in his head. The absurdity of such an idea should make itself manifest to any thinking being. For, suppose you could make such a division as above indicated, on the first day of the year, would it not be necessary at the end of the year to make a new division? Nav! Would it not be of the utmost importance to make a new division every month, every week, yes, every day, to prevent the reaccumulation of wealth in the hands of few? What arrant non-

sense to talk about dividing up! The capitalist class is in favor of dividing unequally what labor produces, and retaining the greater portion for itself, while Socialism opposes most emphatically a division of that kind. Were it not for this unequal division of the labor product there could not be thousands of millionaires and millions of panners in this world. Labor power applied to one of the natural elementaland-has produced all the wealth that is now claimed by the Capitalist class, and if labor produced it, then in equity and justice it belongs to labor, and should be reclaimed by it. Under the present system a few cap-

tains of industry decide what share of the laborers product shall be returned to him in wages, and the time he may work or be idle without means of support. Where a man counts for little more than a wheel or cor in the machine which he operates, and where he goes and comes at the tap of a bell or the blowing of a whistle. Where the hours are long and where all labor has degenerated into drudgery instead of being a pleasant social duty. Where the exhaustion produced by this drudgery is so great that it drives many a weak man to drink, who, under proper conditions, would never think of such a thing. The intense craving for strong drink

and other stimulants is the result of our false economic system and not the cause of our poverty as you seem to think Under Socialism all this will be reversed. Work will be a pleasure and the dispensing of strong drink will be socialized, which will abolish the saloon as we now know it, by reducing the price of liquors to the cost of production. Were it not for the immense profit there is in the liquor traffe we would have very few saloons even under present conditions. Since the agitation of the social question is world wide we may look for the universal adoption of Socialism among civillaed nations, during the present century, and possibly before we write ered with millions of self-sustaining communities, utilizing their own raw material and making the very best things for themselves that can possibly be produced. Then the question regarding the manufacture of any article of commerce will be: Is it useful? and not as now, is it profitable? Then labor will be a desirable occupation and everybody will gladly do his share of the social work. Then the man with the clerkship and other nice job will have the long occupations, while the man in the abattoir and among the fertilizers will work the following: "No matter what frills only two or three hours for the same remuneration as others would receive C. H. Wessler.

Evansville, Ind., May 5th, 1906.

laws of the governing classes would

make an Anarchist of me now. What

is Anarchism? It is a state of society

without any central or governing pow-

have committed no offense against any- | lingering death, and it is only a matter | fore, my experience with courts and the one's rights. I am simply the victim of the malice of those whose anger has been aroused by the power, strength and independence of the labor organizations of America. I am a sacrifice to those who say: "These men may be innocents. No matter. They are Anarchists, We must

My counsel informs me that every ef fort will be made to take this case be fore the highest tribunal in the land, and that there is a strong hope of a hearing there. But I am also reliably in formed that from three to five years will elapse before the supreme court of the United States can hear and adjudge the case. Since surrendering myself to the authorities, I have been locked up in close confinement twenty-one hours out of every twenty four for six days and from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning (thirty-eight hours) each week in a noisome cell, without a ray of sunshine or a breath of pure air. To be compelled to bear this for five, or

of serious consideration with me, whether I ought to accept the verdict as it stands. rather than die by inches under such conditions. I am prepared to die. I am ready, if need be to lay down my life for my rights, and the rights of my fellow men. But I object to being killed on false and unproven accusations. Therefore I cannot countenance or accept the effort of those who would endeavor to procure a commutation of my sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary. Neither do I approve of any further appeals to the courts of law. I believe them to be all alike-the agency of the privileged class to perpetuate their power, to oppress and plunder the toiling masses. As between capital and its legal rights and labor and its natural rights, the courts of law must side with the capitalist class. To appeal to them is vain. It is the appeal of the wage slave to his capitalist master for liberty. The answer is curses, blows, imprisonment, and death.

er. Upon this subject the court in its affirmation of the death sentence defines the subject of the International Working People's Association as follows: "It is designed to bring about a social revolution. Social revolution meant the destruction of the right of private ownership of property, or the right of the individual to own property. It meant the bringing about of a state of society in which all property should be held in common."

If this definition is right, then it is very similar to that advocated by Jesus Christ, for proof of which, refer to the fourth and fifth chapters of the Acts of the Apostles; also Matthew xxi, 10 to 14; and Mark xi, 15 to 19.

No, I am not guilty; I have not been proven guilty. I leave it for you to decide from the record itself as to my guilt

(Continued on page 3.)

"NEUTRALITY" FARCE

ENACTED BY PENNSYLVANIA SO-CIALIST PARTY CONVENTION.

Formally Refused to Endorse A. F. of L. Scab-Herders: Actually Did So by Putting None Others on Its Ticket-An Exception That Accentuates Its Anti-Working Class Character.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 24,-If anything were needed to make a workingman proud of being a member of the Socialist Labor Party, regardless of the size of its membership, that needful thing was a visit to, and a look at the proceedings of, the State Convention of Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, which held forth May 20-22, in Allegheny

The proceedings of that convention demonstrated that it was a composite in character, a little bit of everything, very much mixed; in short, a sort of an intellectual hash, and may be given the definition that so accurately describes boarding house hash: "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things

The convention p. ...d on three subects that are uppermost in the minds of all wage slaves, at present, who call themselves revolutionists, viz., the Amerlean Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Party Press, and their actions demonstrate that experience is of no value; and that the cialits Party in Pennsylvania cannot i or will not learn, as it has not budged from the position taken at the National Convention in 1904, except that it made progress like a crab (buckward), in the make-up of its State ticket. The convention declared for neutrality

in regard to economic organization and refused to endorse the A. F. of L. or I. W. Wi and voted against party ownership of an official organ.

From a "neutral" standpoint, the tick et nominated is "fearfully and wonder-fully" made. Every candidate except one, is a member of Gompers scab-herding organization, the A. F. of Hell; and the exception is from the middle class, a "farmer"; one of the "little" farmers who, when opportunity offers, skins the wage slave the same as the "little" busi-

We can afford to advertise the Social ist Party ticket in Pennsylvania and demonstrate its boasted "neutrality": Governor, Jas. H. Mauer, Reading, Pa. member Plumbers' Union; Lieutenant-Sovernor, Chas, P. Gilday, Coaldale, Pa., National Board of United Mine Workers: Secretary Internal Affairs, H. W. Kane, Transfer, Pa., farmer; Auditor-General, Edward Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., mem-Hatters' Union.

There you are. After SAYING it would not enderse the A, F, of L, the convention, by its action in picking out A. F. of L. candidates in the strongest ble way endorsed the Belmont-Civic Federationized A. F. of L.; and, posing as a working class political organization representing class solidarity on election day, one day in the year, they ask votes for candidates who represent craft diviand sixty-four days in a year.

Reither was the nominating done inno cently, as the A. F. of L. gouger was there, shouting out the good union (sic) record of the nomines.

The rank, rotten hypocrisy of saying and didn't worry them a bit. old not endorse and then giving phatic endorsement to organized scubbery, gives a demonstration of in-tellest which "boarding house hash?" but faintly describe

And its "neutrality" to the L W. W .compare its action towards its own mem-bers who belong to the I. W. W.—did it do with them as it did with the members of the scabby A .F. of L.?

autrality, if it means anything. cans the same attitude to all; and were the convention honest in its professions it would have treated all alike, but even the one candidate who was not a member class, a farmer, and the I. W. W. mem-bers in their own party ignored entirely. Hypocrisy also showed its cowardly lass, in the manner is which it of any union was taken from the middle

nt of the L. W. W. was smothered, and panying the cowardice was deceit, for hypocrites are both cowards and de-

The convention not having the manhood to come out against the I. W. W. mly, had a elipping from the "Industrial Worker" of May, where, in answer to an "Inquirer," the Editor said the L. W. Wi had not sought the endorsement of the Socialist Party and it was imd on the delegates (and here the A. T. of L. gouger got in his work) that the L. W. W. did not want the endersement of the Socialist Party and "in acance with the wish of the I. W. W. as expressed in the clipping taken out of the 'Industrial Worker,' the Socialist Party would not endorse"; these are the exact words of one of the delegates.

Words fall to give adequate expres

for the contempt due such a cowardly underhand method, and any men or set of men with any mental or moral stamina would scorn as beneath their dignity, a resort to what is a cowardly subter fuge.

Truly the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania can, with satisfaction, eave the Socialist Party with its "neu trality" record, which is an endorsement of organized scabbery, and the resultant defeat of labor on the economic field.

The mental hash of the convention was also put on view, in the words of the delegate who placed the farmer in nomination. He said: "I want to place n nomination a member of a large portion of the working class who do not consider themselves workingmen, the farmer; a member of a local composed entirely of farmers." And not a word of protest from any one in the convention to that statement! Verily class lines blend here and there when a so-called Socialist convention will listen to the small farmer class called wage slaves, and such rotten economics. This of itself accounts for a large party membership, and the Socialist Labor Party is more than satisfied that there is an organization to attract such undesirable

In this case also "hash" just about describes the mental status of the Socialist Party convention.

However in the midst of chaos in separable with the coming together of such a jumble of contradictions, one or two gleams of intelligence shine out like a couple of stars in a black sky, which show that the Socialist Labor Party has not lived in vain, and that, with it as a beacon light to show the way, the Socielist Party of Pennsylvania may yet move up and get in line with their party in New Jersey, Arkansas, and other States that have made and are making progress; but at present indications are not very much in evidence, thanks to the obstructive tactics of their A. F. of L. opponents.

In the matter of organization, the convention did take a step forward and centralized its organization, adopting practically the same form of organization as has been in existence in the Socialist Labor Party for the past five years which demonstrates that the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania, as every where else, leads the procession and is eventually followed by the Socialist Party.

The discussion on organization was amusing in the extreme. What bothered the convention was how to control the locals, as it appears that in the past there has been a sort of a local autonomy As one delegate said, "every local had a brand of Socialism of its own," and hired any old speaker it wanted.

It didn't seem to strike any of the delegates that this condition was a min lature of the national organization wherein every State can have any old kind of Socialism it chooses and the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party is powerless to interfere. Neither did it seem to strike the delegates that the logical development of the centralization idea in the State organization was in direct contradiction to the autonomous Socialist Party organization in the nation, or that one brand of Socialism in the nation was of more importance than in the State, for control of the State would not give the working class power, where control of

But contradictions seemed to be a spe cialty of the Socialist Party convention,

up of local autonomy as a forerunner to the breaking up of State autonomy, which will come when the "hash" has been done away with and intelligence takes its place, and contradiction be no

The convention done one good thing, it stopped, or that is, it resolved to stop the making of dates between individual (tramp) speakers and subordinate organizations in the State, as all speakers whether from the National Committee or otherwise must make their dates through the State Committee

How this will go down with the nu merous freaks that are now making their own dates and terms remains to be seen; and it is more than probable that it will cause trouble in the future as it savors too much of "DeLeonism"; but we shall see what we shall see.

It does not take very long sitting in convention such as that of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania to make a member of the Socialist Labor Party take a for the submission of referendums, and long breath of satisfaction that he is a member of an organization that will not tolerate the contradictions, the hypocrisy, the unsound economics, or the domination of the gougers of suck a scab-herding | Federation of Miners, has not only met and capitalist-controlled organization as the A. F. of L. who mouth netrality for the purpose of putting the capitalist of the organization with whom I have ers on those to whom they appeal

Live the Socialist Labor Party, which is not nentral, but stands for class solidarity three hundred and sixty-five days

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THIRTY-TWO SOCIALIST DEPUTIES NOW SEATED IN FRENCH CHAM-BER-BRITISH S. L. P. HOLBS NATIONAL CONVENTION AND EN-DORSES I. W. W .- PROCLAMATION OF RUSSIAN UNION OF UNIONS.

In the recent elections, thirty-two Socialist deputies, were elected to the Cham-

Paul Brousse

Elysee Lassalle Emmanuel Chauviere Albert Poulain Jules Coutant Vietar Dejeante - Aldy Bernard Cadenat Adrien Meslier Maximilian Carnaud Gustave Rouanet Jules-Louis Breton Arthur Rozier - Camuzet Marcel Sembat Edouard Vaillant L. H. Roblin Gustave Delory Albert Walter Jules Guesde Jean Jaures Maurice Allard - Selle Emile Basly Prosper Ferrero - Lamendin Octave Vigne - Betoulle Francis de Pressense -

Paul Constans

Leon Thivrier

The total French Socialist vote was 876,347.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 6 Drummond street, Edinburgh on the 14th and 15th of April. Delegates were present from London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh and Falkirk Branches. The Conference decided to sit with open doors.

The chairman, Johnston, in formally opening the Conference, said that the S. L. P. had before it a hard and heavy task, but that during the last year signs were not wanting that the working class is awakening, which gave the members of the S. L. P. hope and confidence for the future. During the past year the party had had as heavy a strain upon it as ever previously, but the way in which the party had borne that strain was a good omen for the S. L. P .- the organization which must lead the workers to their emancipation. The S. L. P. was a united body, and it was impossible for us (as we saw the bogus Socialist parties doing) to move "unity resolutions," because there is no other Socialist party in the country to unite with. In the past year the N. E. C. had been able to make arrangements for the purchase of a print-ing plant, and there was no doubt about it with our own plant we would be able to accomplish a vast amount of work There was one all-important feature that had held the attention of the S. L. P. and it was to be hoped this Conference would be able to settle this question-he referred to the question of Industrial Unionism. When a definite decision had been arrived at on that point he thought it would place the S. L. P. in a better position, and so clear the road for our earch towards the Socialist Republic.

The following motion of the N. E. C. was introduced on the subject: "Considering that the task of emancipating the workers demands economic organization as well as political, the Socialist Labor Party endorses the new internation union known as the Industrial Workers of the World, and urges the members and adherents of the party everywhere to set up clubs for the spread of industrial union principles as a preliminary to the definite establishment of the I. W. W. in Great Britain." The debate ended with an overwhelming vote universal suffrage law. in favor.

RUSSIA.

The "Correspondance Russe" publishes he following resolution adopted by the Central Bureau of the Union of Unions at the meeting last April 26:

By all sorts of humiliating proceed-

ings the government has at last succeeded in raising abroad, mainly in France, a loan of about \$425,000,000.

The autocratic bureaucracy quite willingly throws on the shoulders of the people a new burden; for the 425 million dollars the bureaucracy now possesses, thanks to this new loan, the Russian people will have to pay eventually in the neighborhood of one billion, owing to the seven and one-quarter per cent. interest. The enormous sum they have acquired.

the Witte-Durnovo ministry is applying to cancelling its old foreign debts. Besides this it is used for no one knows what other secret purposes, scrupulously hidden from the people. These transactions, by postponing the inevitable collapse of the government, enable it for a little longer to respond to the clamors of the people with bullets, bayonets, prison and exile. New cannons, new gatling guns, armored automobiles, mobilization of the Cossack regiments, new organizations of rural and city policethese are the fruits of the new Russian loan. The public money is used to arm our oppressors. Our sons will have to pay off the price of our subjugation.

The Union of Unions denounces this loan as a crime against the nation. The Union of Unions declares that this loan, raised without the sanction and control of the people, cannot be considered, as binding upon the future popular government, as has been a full year ago declared by the Peasants' Union, the Workingmen's Council, and all the Socialist parties

Seeing that a goodly portion of the new loan, about \$90,000,000 was realized through the agency of the Russian banks, the Union of Unions declares to be an accomplice of a criminal government and a traitor to his country, any Russian citizen who subscribed to the loan. Shameful and ruinous financial deals such as this new loan will become impossible only under the regime of a popular sovereignty.

Finally, an effective popular government cannot be set up save by a constitutional Assembly, combining in itself full legislative, jurisdictional, and executive power, convoked on the basis of universal secret and equal suffrage, without distinction as to race or sex.

GERMANY.

At the April elections at Darmstadt. the Social Democratic candidate having obtained 13,855 votes against about 16,-000 received by the two other candidates second ballot was taken. This time he was elected by a vote of 16,656.

The May First celebration this year assumed a particularly solemn aspect. Most of the working class organizations commemorated the day by stopping work and by demonstrations,

The employers thought they could frustrate these plans by declaring several lockputs, but the workers, nothing daunted, called their bluff.

AUSTRIA.

The party administration has decided to declare a general strike at the first intimation of the government of delaying the immediate application of the

ITALY.

Work on the First of May came to an absolute standstill. The newspapers were taken by surprise, and not a wheel turned on the railways. The "Avanti" ran off more than 100,000 copies of its special May Day edition.

REFERENDUM

On Proposition to Postpone National Convention-Call Issued Therefor.

Chicago, May 19 .- A proposition havng issued from the Terre Haute Local and received the endorsement of several other organizations to postpone the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, heretofore announced for June 27, your General Secretary deems it necessary to issue this special circular on the subject.

The constitution makes no provision in the absence of specific instruction I wish to state that the proposal to postpone the convention until after the trial of our brothers, officers of the Western with the approval of several organizations, but is endorsed by all members opportunity to confer. The unanimous opinion is that should the convention be held in June the uncertainty that surrounds the trial of our persecuted broth-

States. It is well known to all of you that the energies and resources of our entire body of local organizations are now taxed to the tumost in providing an adequate defense fund. So heavy is the drain in this respect upon the membership at the present time, that it is a matter of serious doubt whether the delegates that may be chosen from the west could attend the convention in Tune Should the convention be held at that time with a small attendance it will readily be seen that our enemies would take advantage of that fact to promote what might prove to be a most serious result, not alone for the organization, but for our brothers in the meshes of an outrageous conspiracy.

Therefore, it seems wise in the face of all the circumstances to postpone the convention until the trial is ended. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are acquitted, the convention undoubtedly will be the most important ever held by the working class in this country, and since the proposal of the Terre Haute local seems to find general approval, no other course is open to your general secretary except to submit the matter to a vote of the members. You will find enclosed ers would very seriously affect the at- herewith blanks for a referendum vote. Jas. A. McConnell. | tendance, particularly from the Western also credentials for delegates. The call | Sections. What becomes of most of them | second, the day, third the year.

then be necessary for us to call a convention to devise ways and means for a supreme effort to save the lives of our brothers. With this prospect before us, the only course we have is to submit a referendum, providing that as soon as practicable after the trial is ended a national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held in the City of Chicago, the exact date to be fixed in the call by the General Executive Board. . All local organizations are, therefore, urged to act immediately upon this most important matter. Delay may prove dis-

for the convention fixed for June 27 is

also enclosed for your information. Dele-

gates to the convention may be chosen

immediately and credentials issued to

them, so that should the vote be adverse

to another postponement they will be

ready and instructed for the convention

Should the capitalist class succeed in

the infamous crime contemplated and a

verdict of guilty be returned, it will

called for June 27.

astrous. Our duty to the general organization and to our imprisoned comrades demands prompt and intelligent action. Wm. E. Trautmann,

General Secretary-Treasurer. Chas. O. Sherman, General President.

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1006. RESOLUTION TO BE VOTED ON "Whereas, The Moyer-Haywood af-

fair is of absorbing interest to the Industrial Workers of the World, and should have precedence over all others;

"Whereas, The annual convention of the Industrial Workers is to be held about the time that the trial of our brethren will take place! and

"Whereas, Many of our western unions could not be represented under existing circumstances, and the convention would cost a large amount of money which would better be used in this crisis for the defense of our persecuted brothers . therefore be it

"Resolved. That the annual convention for this year be postponed until after the trial above referred to has been closed, subject to be called at such time thereafter as may be determined by the General Executive Board.

"Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding had by Terre Haute Local Union No. o. of the Industrial Workers of the World, be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for decision.

"P. K. Reinbold, Chairman, "Theodore Debs, "Eugene V. Debs, "Committee."

INSTRUCTIONS.

All unions shall call a special meeting: a committee should be elected to distribute hallots and collect them as soon as the members have voted. After the count has been made and results announced at the meeting, the election committee will sign the enclosed certificate, have it verified by the president and the secretary of the union, with the seal of the union affixed, and immediately forward it to headquarters, 148 W. Madison street, Chicago, with inscription on envelope "ballots." If in favor, vote "yes," and if opposed to the proposition embodied in the above resolution, vote "no." Every member must cast his own ballot. All voting accounts must be at headquarters not later than June 11, 1006.

Chas. O. Sherman General President, I. W. W. W. E. Trautmann. General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W.

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 BUSINESS DEPARTMENT & NOTES B-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

For the week ending May 26th, we received 159 subs to the Weekly People, and 42 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 201. We must have been misunderstood when we said, a few weeks ago, that we were out for more subscriptions, because they have been growing less ever since. For the Weekly People we had on April 28th, 219, May 5th, 156; May 12th, 199; May 19th, 163 and now, 159. Comrades, it is MORE and not LESS subscriptions that we want. We have given this matter of Weekly

People subscriptions, much time, effort and thought, but it always comes back to the same thing-dependence upon comrades and sympathizers. Some comrades keep at this work persistently, others by fits and starts, and the many do nothing at all. We get suggestions galore, but even the suggesters cannot make their own suggestions work. Again one comrade says: "lower the price"; a manifest impossibility; another says: "double the price, and then you will be able to hire and pay agents," and so it

Meanwhile we have sent out circular letters and subscriptions blanks to all

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

To attain a more widespread circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and thus promote Socialism-a united revolutionary economic organization no less than a united revolutionary political organization-we hereby issue a call for volunteers to help increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE

We would particularly address those of our readers who may not be affiliated with either the economic or the political organization, but whose interest is as strong as if they did, to give a hand in this work.

No extraordinary qualification is required in order to get subscriptions, and you do not put yourself under any obligation to subscribers, as they get their money's worth. The only thing necessary is determination.

In calling upon you to help in this important work of propaganda we have no personal interests to gratify. No individual derives any profit from the press of the Socialist Labor Party. The Party has its press but for one purpose-to further the movement.

We doubt if there is one earnest reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one militant Socialist, who will say that he CANNOT get at least five half yearly subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE!

The issue of the paper in which this call first appears, is dated May 5th, let us see how many volunteers will have responded between this date and the issue of June oth.

There are no limitations of any kind. We call upon ALL of our readers to help. If you can get yearly subscriptions so much the better. You know the price. Yearly 50 cents; 6 months 25 cents.

Now, then, let us see what a united effort all over the land will produce. If every one works, knowledge of the movement will be greatly extended, and that is the real propaganda.' Let there be no "ifs." Every one work. Enlist yourself for this special effort to further the movement!

WEEKLY PROPLE. P. O. BOX 1576.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Miners' Magazine

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R

ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND PO-LITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORK-

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break." "The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag

of economic freedom and the Western Eederation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER. The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will

be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year. Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. とうしょうしょうしょうしょ

is a puzzle to us, the percentage of returns being so small. Now, comrades the season for open air agitation is here, and (Continued from page 2.) it will give opportunity for getting in

P. Press. So to work everybody. To those inquiring: Yes, the offer of any 50-cent book, advertised in The People, for \$2.50 of Weekly People subs

touch with workingmen who can then be

brought within the influence of the S. L.

sent in at one time, still holds good. Roll of Honor for the week: T. C. Pope, Stamford, Tex., 7; F. F. Young, Indianapolis, Ind., 7; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 6; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6: J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6.

Prepaid Cards sold: Theo, G. Eifealdt.

Winona, Minn.

LABOR NEWS NOTES. A fair business the past week. Pamph-

lets: Spokane, Wash., \$14.28; Minneapolis, Minn., \$5.35; Los Angeles, Cal. \$7; Youngstown, O., \$4.40; Pittsburg, Pa., \$3: Fort Pierce, Fla., \$2; Boston, Mass, \$2.00; Thirtieth A. D., New York, \$1.75; Thirty-fourth A. D., eighty-eight cents; Newburgh, N. Y., seventy-five cents; Excelsior Literary Society, \$1.75; Fort Wayne, In., fifty cents; Houston, Texas, \$1.10; Believille, Ill., \$1.00.

I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago, 20,000 leaflets; Marion, Ind., 1,000; Bridgeport, Conn., four Sue books; Ulrich Frueh, Haledon, N. J., one Ancient Society; New Brunswick, N. J., twenty-five emblem buttons; Middletown, Conn., twelve emblem buttons; A. S. Brown, \$1.25 books.

If you haven't yet secured a copy of the I. W. W. convention proceedings, you should do so at once-better to be sure than sorry. While they last, the price will be the same as originally made, \$1.50 for the cloth, and \$1.00 for the paper edition; thirty per cent. discount on orders for two or more copies.

Very soon, now, we expect to be able to announce the Iron Trevet-Sue story, ready for delivery, to be followed by The Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress. We would call attention to the book

advertisements now appearing in The People. These books are selected from the best literature, and in addition to the pleasure of reading them you will derive profit in the shape of mental im-

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

ALBERT PARSON'S APPEAL.

or innocence. I cannot, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. As for me, the utterance of Patrick Henry is so apropos that I cannot do better than to let him speak:

" Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1887. [Prison cell No. 29.]

A. R. Parsons

GOOD LITERATURE

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Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, O. W. Holmes.

Confessions of An Opium Ester, Da Quincey. Crown of Wild Olive, The, Ruskin.

Discourses of Epictetus. Emerson's Essays (complete), Essays of Elia, Charles Lamb. Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.

Fragments of Science, Tyndall. French Revolution, Carlyle, Holy Roman Empire, Bryce. Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer Lytton. Life of Jesus, Renan. Macaulay's Literary Essays.

Meditations, Marcus Aurelius. Other Worlds Than Ours, Proctor. Plato's Dialogues. Representative Men, Emerson, Republic of Plato. Romance of Natural History, Gosse.

Sartor Resartus, Carlyle. Schopenhauer's Essays. Seneca's Morals. Sentimental Journey, Sterne.

Tales from Shakespeare, Charles and Mary Lamb. Utopia, Sir Thomas More,

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep : copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOC	IALIST VOTE IN TO	HE
In 1888		2,068
In 1892	******************	21,157
In 1896 In 1900		
In 1904	[2] [1] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	34,172



The lust of gold succeeds the rags of con-The lust of gold, unfeeling and remorae

The last corruption of degenerate man Dr. Samuel Johnson.

THE FATALITY OF THE DOOMED. If these were the days of Greek or German mythology, there could be no question but that the action of the Czar's Establishment, during the elections for the Duma, would be ascribed to some ended deity bent on befriending people and on urging the downfall of the Czar's Establishment in the inscrutable ways that only deities know

When the elections were started Revo-Intienary Russia dashed to the polls only to find its way intercepted by bayonets, shot-guns and Cossacks' knouts The elections became a farce. To-day the/farce must be pronounced a blessed farce, despite all previous opinions entertained to the contrary. Even Revolutions do not "drop from the clouds"; they grow from below like everything Being growths, even Revolutions must connect with existing things, and pather some support from existing things, like plants do from the atmosphere. Revolutions, like comets, have amali head—the enlightened, thinking and determined minority and a very long tail the sentient but cloudy ma jority. Under existing circumstances, the victory of the Revolution at the polls would have been unfortunate. It was and is essential to the Revolution to gather "public sentiment" in its behalf. That could not be done without the Czar's Establishment was first thorough ly discredited in the eye of slow m." It was essential to the Revolution that the fact of the revolutionary sentiment in Russis-its depth and above all, its breadth-was first estab lished beyond peradventure, strongly enough to counteract the world's "public m," as created by the Jostah Flynt orters, to the effect that the revoluary spirit was confined to the crimi nal classes, the flightily intellectual and the "hopelessly dull peasantry." The fact of the breadth and depth, intelligence and determination of the Revoluestablished thanks to the doings of the Caar's Establishment itself. The Duma was painfully filtered through the Czar's saries. And that Duma, even that Coar's Establishment gags and rears on its hind legs. The picture now thrown upon the canvas of history places the Czar's Establishment just where the Revolution needed it to be placed-unquestionably in the wrong, incorrigibly cosed to the ways of civilization, unable from the ways of barbarism erring as a drunken man staggering in his vomit. That point gained, the Russian Revolution will now, though it may still have to wade through blood, start on its "home run."

All honor to that fatality that pursue

WHY ONE, AND NOT ALL THE BURTONS?

Joseph R. Burton, United States Sen ster from Kansas, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$2,500, and is deprived of the wight to hereafter hold office under the grament. The offence for which Burton is thus triply scourged-scourged physically, scourged financially and scourged morally—is the violation of the United States statute, which prohibits members of Congress from receiving comection for services rendered before any of the Government departments in may matter in which the Government may be interested. Burton took a fee of \$500 per month for five months from pany of St. Louis for services rendered the Company in an effort to prevent the Department prohibiting the use of the

fence. It implies moral turpitude, in that the act partakes of the nature of a breach of trust. But if Burton is punished, why are the Burtons left at large? or is he but a scapegoat for the sins of Isakel, who thereby earns all the greater freedom to sin?

The Burtons are legion. They are found in and out of political office. Out of political office their generic name is Shiff ev trustee of the Fenitable Life As from Sinai the statutes thunder downanathema against their conduct, the essence of which is peculation by virtue of a trust imposed upon them .- political, as in case of the Burtons, financial as in Shiff's case. And yet only one Burton has been kicked out, while the subgenus Shiff goes wholly unscourged of

Few if any are the Congressmen, State Legislators, Governors and others who do not offend against the moral prin ciple that Burton transgressed. They are stockholders in mines, in railroads, in manufacturing corporations. The laws they enact are "services rendered" to a private concern "before a Government department", and the subject matter is one in which the "Government is interested", somehow or other, directly or indirectly. The benefits of the law is compensation received" by these worthies for such work. Burton is guilty, no doubt about that. Can the Eurtons be guiltless?

A wit, who once heard the complaint, "Little thieves are caught, big ones escape", turned upon the complainant and asked with meck-indignation: "Would you have ALL the thieves escape?" The wit's morality is faulty. If the punishment of the little thieves would work some relief, he might be right. The punishment, however, of the little thieves and the simultaneous glorification of the big ones can have the effect only an endorsement of thievery nor could practical capitalism do otherwise: it is the glorification of highway rob-

SOCIALISM, NOT NEUTRALITY.

The below is a passage from a letter received at this office from a prominent member of the German Social Democracy. The letter is in response to receipt of a copy of the stenographic report of last year's I. W. W. convention together with several American addresses and other documents bearing upon the burning questions of "Unionism "Neutrality", "Politics", etc. The passage is here reproduced in English translation to which the original German is subinined: "The atenographic report of the con

vention of the Industrial Workers of the World has pleased me greatly. So far as I have been able to look into it, and so far as I may at all presume to form an opinion upon a manifestation of So cialism that takes place under conditions so different from the conditions under which the continental European manifes tations of the Labor Movement take place, I believe I agree with your fundamental principles. This is the crucial point:-the political and the economi Labor Movement belong together, not merely in the sense of tolerantly putting up with each other's existence, or even tolerantly running beside each other, but they have to be like one soul in one oosom'. Class-conscious, rigidly class-Socialist. Not Neutrality, but Socialism. Like all other political Movements, the political Movement of the Social Democracy has a tendency towards slurring over things, toward opportunism. To organized upon integral class lines/seems to me to be pre-eminently requisite. But the latter can accomplish this task under one condition only; it must ever be and train itself to be, conseious of its ultimate goal, the abolition of class rule."

Der atsnographische Kongressbericht der In-dustrial Weckers of the World, hat mieb sehr erfreut und, soweit ich habe uberhücker koeusen und mir neberhaupt in einer der euro-paeisch-koutinentalen Formen der Arbeiterbe werung doch so verschiedenen Millen-Form des Socialismus sin Urtheil annamen darf, glaub ich mit Libres Grundussen webereinstimmen mit um ein Urtheil samamen darf, glaube laren Grundungen nebereinstimmen zu Hauptsache is das die politische gewerkschaftliche Arbeiterbewegung nicht ner zusammen. In Sinne eines vettraglichen Zusammenlebem oder Rebemeinanderlaufens, zondern "they be like see soul in one besom. utralitzet, sondern Socialismus. Els-ster, klassenstruper Socialismus. Die Bewegung der liedaldemakratik h. senbewusster, klassenstranger Socialismus. Kla
politische Bewegung der Bocialdemokratie be
sitzt-grich jeder anderen politischen Beweg
ung-die Tendens zur Uebergleisierung, zur
Opportunismus. Ihr entregenszwirken schafa,
mir ver allem Dingen die klasseneinpetitlehe
Gewerkschaftsbewegung benoethigt. Aller diese
kann jenen Eweck erfnellen Sediglich unter
einer Bedingung, naemlich dam sie zich fires
Eleies, der Aufhebung jeder Klassenberrechaft,
sewusst bielbt, respektive bewasst wird.

The Montager

The Movement, both in Germany and America, will soomer than later hear more from our correspondent and from the meantime the fact is here placed on five new recruits to its membership record that, not "Neutrality" but "So cialism", in other words, not corruptionbreeding political TWADDLE, such as the "Intellectuals" in this country stand for and seek to foist upon the American Movement, but politico-econômic AC-TION is the key-note and soul of the International Socialism.

mance of an order by the Post Office

The People is a good broam to brush in the creation of itself? Away with deceptive phrases! let us get at things alle by the company. This is an of- workers. Buy a copy and ness it around.

THE GENERAL BLISTER.

Other publications may be heralded as the sensation of the season," other publications may need glossy paper and charming illustrations to commend themselves, but the State of New York Asembly Document No. 41, of this year, should-need nothing outside of its own contents to insure it careful and wide pread reading, and a place in the librares of all militant Socialists. The document is the report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Life Insurance Companies. The book is 442 pages thick. From cover to cover is interesting, a mine of facts. Here s one, as a sample.

It is the contention of Socialism that whatever the external appearances may be to the contrary, the capitalist class s drawing closer and ever closer torether under one mantle or, to put it n other words, the mantel of capitalism is covering more and more common interests. The industries may vary, the factories of any one industry may sail inder different names, and yet, like a family of many relations, all these in dustries and all these factories are held by "economic kindreds." The point is mportant. If not true, as capitalist mouthnieces claim, then the age of economic "checks and balances" has not yet passed away; if true, then it is obvious hat upon the economic field there is in America to-day a centralized economic lespotism which knows no "checks and palances," and which, according to the maxims of bourgeois political institu tions themselves, cannot choose but work out tyranny., Assembly Document 41 throws a mighty side-light upon the sub-

Here is the Mutual Life-an insurance ompany. It is chartered to do insurance business. Of course, it may and nust invest in safe securities, but such securities require no lobby at Albany to protect them. Nevertheless, the Company kept an agent at the State capital, furnishing him with detailed instructions concerning bills that cover a wide range including no less than fourteen different industries-water and electric power hotels, inns, taverns, tenement houses street railways, transportation companies music halls, water rights, trust companies, public places of amusement banks, theatres. Thus this one company whose Board of Trustees were picked men from about twenty different indus tries, actually controlled at least fourteen others.

A speaker, addressing the convention of the I. W. W. last July 5 upon the state of amalgamation that capitalism had reached, said: "The capitalist sys tem has reached a point where it is no longer a lot of little individual blisters it is now one general blister." Under that one general blister the Working Class has to pick its individuality, exercise its liberty to change masters; and play one employer against the other.'

Such a state of things spells REVO-LUTION: it records a revolution in the saddle, it foments another revolution to unseat the class on horseback

Mr. Baer, the God-ordained Mr. Baer is treading on dangerous grounds. In enouncing the existence of graft on a competitive railroad, and exalting the amaculate purity of his own, he is inviting the hostility that caused the exosure of so many holier-than-thou capitalists, during the insurance investiga tion. In addition, it seems that he doth protest too loudly and unnecessarily; which would serve to attract attention to in the event of a corrupt condition existing on his road. Pride has preceded destruction before this

Representative Tawney's statement that the army and navy cost this country \$376,000,000 in 1996, has caused the peace advocates to declaim against "the burdens of militarism", and demand their reduction. Vain declamation! Vain demand!! As long as the workers are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce, by the capitalist class, increasing foreign markets, together with increasing army and naval expenditures, are unavoidable. It is either foreign markets. or "overproduction" and panic, with their consequent loss. With capitalism on the horns of such a dilema, there is little hope for the peace advocate. Nothing but the abolition of Capitalism will put an end to militarism and its increasing waste of wealth.

A Pittsburg despatch states: "The recently formed association of independent coal operators of Pittsburg has added * * This brings the annual output of coal represented by the combination up to 12,000,000 tons." This is an example of how forms linger while the substance of things changes. "Independent coal operators"; independent of what the economic conditions that have forced them to combine, or the combination that destroys their independence

HUMAN NATURE.

In the opinion of the Boston "Sunday Herald" of the 13th instant, "the fundamental error of Socialism consists in thinking that human nature can be revolutionized." . The "fundamental error" in the premises lies, not with Socialism millions of dollars have passed through for "thinking that human nature can be his hands. His salary will now be \$4,000 revolutionized," but with the "Sunday as against \$3,000 paid him in his old Herald' for thinking that Socialism has iny such thought, and that such revolution is requisite for Socialism. Neither supposition is true. The truth lies precisely in the opposite direction. Socialism does not think that human nature can be revolutionized; Socialism does not aim at revolutionizing human nature; Socialism builds upon human nature.

Only a few years ago a Charity Fair was held in Paris. The affair was gotten up upon a large scale, so large a scale that a new building had to be hastily improvized for the bazaar and ball. In the midst of the festivities the flimsy displays a desire to serve his master. structure took fire. The pitch, with which the joists of the roof had been fastened, melted and rained down a scalding shower upon the heads of the celebrants; what with that and the flames that leaped up and across from all directions, a panie broke out; men trampled upon women, women upon children, all upon each, each upon all. A large crowd, comporting itself a minute before in civilized and considerate manner, were turned into hyenas. Which was an exhibition of human nature! When each individual in that crowd vied with each other individual in politeness and considerateness? or when all became like wild beasts? The Boston "Sunday Herald" and the lay and clerical elements, whose opinion it utters, answer: "The latter." Socialism answers: "Both."

The posture of these who declare that uman nature would have to be revolutionized before Socialism is established and, consequently, Socialism is impos sible, amounts to holding that buildings in which large crowds are congregated should be built of most inflam mable material, because human beings will anyhow act as wild beasts; and that being "human nature," can not be revolutionized. The posture of Socialism amounts to holding that buildings in which large crowds are congregated should be constructed of fireproof material only, and should be designed according to all the inventions and discov ries of science, because, human nature eing good or bad, angelic or fiendish kind or brutish, according to the material exigencies of its surroundings, it is the duty of the civilized architect to provide for surroundings that will not promote the bad, the flendish, the brutish, but will promote the good, the angelic, the kind manifestations of human nature.

The illustration taken by the "Sunday Herald," as to the failure of Religion to revolutionize human nature, defeats itself and proves the Socialist contention. It is true that "after all the centuries" during which Religion has had full sway greed and covetousness have not been abandoned." The posture of Religion dur. ing all these centuries has been the pos ture of the man, who, standing by that Paris bazaar on fire, would have tried to breach benevolence to the panic-stricken crowd. His words would have fallen upon deaf ears so and for the same reason, the voice of Religion has fallen upon deaf ears during all these centuries during which it has been and continues to be preached to a panic-stricken humanity. The material conditions for the nobler part of mankind have been absent. demands and will enforce the demand, that the social structure be not of the haphazard and deadly nature of that Paris bazaar, but that it shall be constructed according to all the revelations

of science, It is not HUMAN NATURE that So cialism seeks to revolutionize, it seeks to revolutionize the HUMAN INTEL LECT. That that can be revolutionized even the "Sunday Herald" will not deny. Knowledge steadily supplants Ignorance. Building squarely upon human nature, Socialism knows that the moment the intellect of man has been rid of the ignorance which capitalism stuffs it ful with, the moment the intellect of mar has been revolutionized to the point of realizing that the vermin of the capitalist class, crawling over mankind is not inevitable and can be gotten rid of by the "Rough on the Capitalist Roaches"-Socialism-, that moment, human nature will assert itself as it always does, and wipe the thing off the face of the earth.

There is nothing the matter with 'human nature." Revolutionize it? Not bit! Human nature is the trusty infantry, cavalry and artillery, which ommanded by the Field Marshall of Socialist Intellect, will tear down the death-trap of Capitalist Society, and in its stead rear the palace of the Socialist Republic, where he who works shall live, and he who can but won't shall perish.

Watch the label on your paper. If will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Frank C. Watts, paying teller of the American Exchange National Bank, at meeting last Tuesday was promoted from paying teller to assistant cashier. Mr. Watts has been with the bank for forty-one years and during that period

Watts was told when he entered the services of the institution that promotion would depend absolutely upon his own conduct in his dealings with the bank; and yet, five years ago, Louis Clarke, son of the president, Dumont Clarke, was taken from college and given the position of assistant cashier over Watts and the other employes of the bank.

position.

Nevertheless, there are people who tell us that promotion comes to him who

whether in a shop mill, mine or bank. Pull is ninety per cent. of the battle to-day, and the remaining ten per cent. can be divided between hard work, honesty and pluck-of the proletarian kind of course.

The "Sun", in contending that the en dowments of millionaires do not affect the economics taught in the institutions of learning enriched thereby, appears to have deliberately forgotten the celebrated cases of Bemis, Andrews, and the professor in the California University, who was compelled to resign on account of his free silver ideas. Likewise has it calmly overlooked the more recent so ciological and economic performances of one Chancellor Day of the University of Syracuse, a benificiary of the Standard Oil, Company. The "Sun" may play the ostrich act, if it wishes, but there are increasing numbers, especially among the working class, who refuse to follow its lead.

"The Independent" commenting on the membership of the Duma says: "In the Duma the peasants and workingmen together have nearly half the membership . . . In the United States Congress, on the contrary, the laboring population has not one class representative." The comparison is not a bad one. It should cause the "progressive" "intelligent" workingmen who have permitted the capitalist to represent them to their undoing, under the tutelage of Gompers and Co., to sit up and think how backward they really are. "The barbarians of despotic Russia" more alive to their political interests than the "enlightened sovereign citizens of this great Republic" ?-perish the thought!

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st.,

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year\$3.50 Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6

New Reade st., N. Y. per year .. 1.50 Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-8 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .. 50 Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st.,

Cleveland, O., per year 1.00 Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.80 Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per

He who comes in contact with workshould not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above. -

Henry Kuhn. National Secretary, S. L. P.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

r. Seven or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization. 2. Isolated persons, unable to find siz

others to join with them in organising a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the fermation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, s-6. New Roads street, New York City. (Box 1576),

WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS

Issue Bulletin to Members Throughout the State-Undaunted Spirit Dis-

The May Bulletin of the Washington State S. L. P., published at Seattle, Wash, contains, among other matter interesting to Party members the below two rattling good articles:

Ever since the year of 1896, in which the S. L. P. was first organized in Spokane, the conservative and freakish traits in the disposition of the inhabitants of the Inland Empire have been most painfully apparent. For several years the expounders of

the Marxian philosophy did good work against heavy odds. Citizen after citizen was prevailed upon to investigate the principles and program of the industrial revolution, and by the year 1900 Section Spokane had enrolled a goodly number of members, and prospects were looking up.

Then came the "Split" and the unstable character of the bulk of our membership was revealed, when the "large under the present system we were all majority of us kangarooed," having lis- slaves-wage slaves, I think he called tened credulously to the stories then current of czarism and an autocratic like pork, beef, and shoes; and a lot policy. Some of the stalwarts stood firmly by the colors of the revolution, made an able defence of their position. But here and elsewhere, the kangaroo organization did not seek battle but withdrew to its own sphere of activity -that of holding ':propaganda" meetings in which the discussion of methods and tactics were prohibited.

There was a large contingent of old Populists, at this time, who were just getting interested in more radical discussions here and partly owing to their numbers and their "broadness" and their consequent shallowness, and also owing omewhat to their money, the kangaroo methods prevailed for several years.

Since 1900, Section Spokane has been lying low, and has shown but little activity. In the summer of 1909 a comrade came over from Seattle and succeeded in infusing much new Spirit in our "penniless bunch," but things began to drop again the next winter, and there has been but little agitation since, till last fall, when there seemed to be a pent up something in the atmosphere of Spokane that demanded a reorganization of the S. L. P. Some of the members of the kangaroo local, having accidentally learned a little more than was intended, left their instructors and met with the old S. L. P. and sympathizers on Nov. 9, 1905, and decided to re-organize Section Spokane. Since that time we have had a healthy growth and have won a favorable consideration in the minds of the Spokane working class as well as a dreaded reputation among the kangaroo leaders.

We have 51 members at present, and open headquarters and reading-room at 217 Front Avenue. All Welcome.

C. H. D.

What's That?

The days and weeks now passing are in every sense the most remarkable yet of America. A number of history-makbeen for fifteen years clinging to right. principle. Beside that it had nothing, not even the inspiration which comes with increasing membership. In a trice we are hurled into the thick of the surging masses of the proletariat. On the industrial field our principles of class solidarity have been received by a hundred thousand men. On the political field, the outlook,

while promissing, has not yet clarified Gemperism is Sick Unto Death

Bergerism, its politcal counterpart, is still abroad in the land, though hard pressed.

Last year we centered agitation and education upon the matter of Industrial Unionism. It was the battle of the time and it was won. This year the struggle is toward political unity of the Revo lutionists, and that upon right principle. S. L. P. members should direct their personal work to that end. The pamphlets to be used should be

"Reform or Revolution." "Two Pages from Roman History" and those of Kautsky. "Value Price and Profit" should be re-

ead by every S. L. P. member and pressed upon every unclear member of the S. P. The Proceedings of New Jersey Socialist

Unity Conference" is a document of great value—an educa-

tion in socialitic tactics and organization for every beginner in socialist studies. Every S. L. P. man should distribute at least 25 copies among Socialist students and sympathizers.

Above all the S. L. P. must place in the field at least a dozen competent or-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-You can't magine what I heard an Industrial Workers of the World organizer say the other night.

UNCLE SAM-Something worth while listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.-Quite the contrary! He was trying to make his audience believe that us; that we were sold in the market more such rot. Now, you don't believe all that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S .- Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out. B. J.-What, YOU believe that YOU

are a slave; that YOU are bought and sold? U. S.-Yes, my man, let's be sensible

and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings;-we ARE ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you come across the term: "Labor The workingman was not Market." then' merchandise. Opportunities-natural and social-were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune, or misfortunes. In those days had any one used the term: "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kinetograph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent develope int, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression: "Labor Market,"-WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.-Then, all that was gained by the Revolutionary and Civil Wars is lost again?

U. S .- But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPEN-DENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDE-PENDENCE. Now, then, to-day, our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market-along with heef and pork, and potatoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merexperienced by the Social Revolutionists chandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of ing events have brought us with furious pork and beef, and shoes and leather, pace toward a crisis in the career of our and all other merchandise; we must dare class. The S. L. P., small in numbers, to stand erect; we must dare to claim but mighty in spirit and purpose, had our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class-the capitalist class-the present tyrant system-the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to.

> The Italian anarchist hunt at Baltimore is taking place in the wrong locality. To hunt down the anarchist successfully one must destroy the social conditions that create him. Italian social conditions are such, especially among the peasantry, and in the cities that are experiencing the impulse of capitalist development, that the wonder is not that anarchists are evolved, but that brigandage and criminality do not exist in a greater degree than they actually do. The Italian government should be informed to look to its household, before inviting other governments to overcome the results of its neglect to do so. But then King Humbert might point out that "there are others"; which would be embarrassing. So this country, the asylum of the political refugee, is perforce compelled to engage in his persecution.

Ionathan.

ganizers to press the work of education. The I. W. W. can take care of its own propaganda. But without neglecting it, S. L. P. members can perform the peculiar duty of the hour-that of education in policial and economic science—the essential preliminary to the political unity of the proletariat.

ommunication and the communication of CORRESPONDENCE

1-25-1 CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPRAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, ERSIDES TRUE OWN-SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NOWS OTHER

THE MINERS' SIDE REACHING | ever held, did Comrade De Leon agree LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I have received seventy-five of the Western Federation of Miners' illustrated posters: "Their Only Crime Loyalty to the Working Class"; also forty of the posters entitled: "Read and Reflect." I have distributed them in all the barber thops in Dover, Somersworth, Berwick, South Berwick, Samon Falls, and Portsmouth, and in public houses. I made them go as far as I could. I know, by the way they talk, it is news to many persons, to get the miners' side of the

With victory for the miners, Frank D. Tebbets. Dover, New Hampshire, May 20.

PROFOUND AND POETIC PASS-AGES FROM GORKY'S LECTURE. To the Daily and Weekly People:

Amonk the many brilliant and poetic passages contained in Maxim Gorky's lecture at Carnegie Hall, on May 19, 1906, on the Czar, the Duma and the People, the following are some that have impresed themselves upon the writer's mind. *

The Russain government may continue to kill, kill and kill the people of Russia, but they will never kill its Spirit.

During the year 1905 Russia was flooded with millions of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations. They covered the Russian soil like snow flakes, but their effect was that of sparks which kindled into a flame.

The Russian people, thirsting for lib erty imbibed the new gospel of free donr preached to it, like the parched earth drinks in the rain that falls

The Duma now voices the demands of the whole people: It is now a power. The people have raised it to the height of their own temper. Liberals have been transformed into Radicals.

No sooner had the Duma responded to the people's will than it began to take root in the Russian soil like the oaks of the centuries. It is nourished by the best sap of the nation.

If the Duma stands firm and does not yield to the Czar, he will disperse it at the point of the bayonet. If it does yield, the people will abandon it and throw themselves into the Revolu-

Russia thus stands on the threshhold of a Revolution. Beyond this threshhold freedom waits. If blood is shed, the guilt must fest upon the head of the

Brooklyn, N. Y. May 20.

AS TO THE PAST AND TOWARDS FUTURE HISTORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People We of the Socialist Labor Party and some of the Socialist Party members (who are also members of the "mixed" ical Industrial Workers of the World here in Washington, D. C.), had a sort of a conference last Sunday to find ways and means to work in co-operation for the advancement of the I. W. W. in this locality, which conference was encouraging in every way. But the Socialist Party side made a statement which is of interest, because, they say that they have it from high authority, but did not give away the name from whom they got it.

Statement: The comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, held a secret meeting a day or so previous of the I. W. W. convention last June in Chicago. At this supposed secret meeting E. V. Debs demanded of D. De Leon to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and also as S. L. P. Delegate to this I. W. W. convention, and if De Leon can promise that then he, Debs. is enabled to come out in a decided way to work in all possible ways in co-operation with De Leon, whereto Comrade De Leon agreed and promised to be a sort of a good boy in the fu-

Therefore they said: It was not Debs who changed but it was De Leon who changed and enabled thereby Debs to come out the way he came.

Now, I want to ask the following questions through the People's letter-

I. Did the comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, have a secret meeting a day/or so previous to the I. W. W. convention, last June in

and promise to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and as S. L. P. Delegate to the I. W. W. convention in the said convention as demanded of him (if true) by E. V. Debs? or was Comrade De Leon influenced in any way through this supposed secret meeting to change his ideas or position he formerly held?

Fraternally yours, . W. HAMMERLINDL 117 E. street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., May 22. [1st. On Monday, June 26, 1905, th day before the opening of the I. W. W. convention, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs met in Chicago by appointment at 10 a. m., in the effice of Chas. O. Sherman, the now President of the I. W. W. There was nothing "secret" about the meeting, although it was not announced either by posters on the streets, or insertions in the papers, nor yet were tickets of admission sold, nor the public invited under a "Come one, come all."

2d. At that meeting neither did Debi demand pledges from De Leon, nor did De Leon demand pledges from Debs, nor yet did either volunteer any. The meeting was merely a friendly meeting, where a friendly exchange of views was had-made possible by the clarified atmosphere brought on by the approach of the L. W. W. The substance of question No. 2 is purely a figment of some small man's smaller brain, and must be as amusing to Dehs as it is to De Leon himself.

As to whether De Leon "changed in any way" his "ideas of position," that is for the public to decide. He main tains that he is hewing close to the line as close as ever. The how of the grafters, the increased viciousness of the snarls of the politicians, and the higher pitch of the buzz of the busibody gossips rather bear out his contention-Ed. The People.]

STANDARD OIL VS. PUBLICITY. To the Daily and Weekly People:-J. I. C. Clarke, the newly-appointed press agent of the Standard Oil Company, furnishes us with another illustration as to how the trust gradually gets rid of its foes. Clarke was editor of McClure's when Miss Ida Tarbell began her series of articles on the great industrial combination and Wall Street financiers understand that he rendered Miss Tarbell every encouragement in her attacks on John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Daniel O'Day, and H. M. Flagler, the big men in the oil

Clarke is a very brilliant journalist and too dangerous to remain outside of the Rockefeller influence in these days of graft, secret rebates and other means of violating the Inter-State Commerce law-and so he has been taken in under the beneficient wings of the oil combine where, for a stipend of \$20,000 annually. he will defend with his pen the men and methods he urged Miss Tarbell to expose a few years ago.

'Tis an old story with the Rockefellers, this snuffing out of opposition. S. C. T. Dodd, for years the general solicitor of the company, and one of the ablest corporation lawvers in the United States, fought them until they were forced to employ him at \$50,000 per annum, thus ridding themselves of a formidable opponent.

John D. Archbold fought them at the age of twenty so successfully that at thirty he was in their employ at a big salary, afterwards becoming one of the directors, and a factor of the greatest kind in the councils of the trust. The motto of the magnates at No. 26 Broadway is, if you can't beat an enemy, buy him in; always, to them, a cheap invest ment, even if the salary foots up \$50,000 as it does in the case of Mr. Dodd, who at the moment, is a hopeless paralytic, whose illness was brought on by overwork in the interests of his employers;

and whose death is expected at any time There is at this time only Miss Tarbell outside of the oil breastworks, and right here it may interest Weekly People readers to know that Herbert N. Casson, one-time editor of the "Coming Nation," would-be editor of Golden Rule Jones' paper, and the erstwhile Socialist, is a frequent visitor to the Standard Oil headquarters. It puzzles the writer to know whether Casson has any use value to the financial brigands, headed by H. H. Rogers, or whether he is trying to "butt in." "Bide a wee-and we shall , Claudius. see," says Jamaica, L. I., May 19.

FAVORABLE IMPRESIONS OF THE PATERSON STRIKE

To the Daily and Weekly People:was out to Paterson, N. J., vesterday, a. And if this secret meeting was and saw some of the silk workers, interests of the slaves of the mines are second, the day, third the year.

who are on strike at Arohnson and Bloom's mill. No one could go there and learn at first hand what is being done without being strongly impressed. That they are at the disadvantage of striking in a dull season in the business, is true; but, as the strike was forced upon them, the time was not of their hoosing, so that is no fault of theirs. Whatever resources or opportunities there are, the strikers have the genius to take advantage of them. The methods they have developed for effective picketing and bringing pressure to bear upon the strike breakers prove that, Besides they have a grasp of the situation such as striking pure and simplers never have.

When the firm of Archason & Bloom began their attempt to crush the I. W W. by weeding out the active workers in their employ, they thought they were pretty smooth; and then, when the strike was declared, Bloom called up some of the Jewish workers and told them he was only trying to get rid of the gentiles so as to hire nobody but Jews in the shop, while Arohnson in a similar way made love to some of the gentiles These stories about preference for Jews and for gentiles were both soon current in the I. W. W.; the trick was seen through and so they got nobody, neither Jew nor gentile. The firm also reminded the workers of their previous strike experiences, for it is a fact that the silk workers of Paterson in the past have gone out on strike, led by the pure and simple unions, and stayed out on promises, received no support and been forced to go back, knocked out. The bosses tried to make capital of this. The strike didn't collapse, however, as the firm had hoped.

Published statements that the shop is working full-handed, and big advertisements for help, all at the same time we're of no avail; so, during the early part of last week, the firm began having the pickets arrested. Still the strike didn't collanse

Another circumstance worth mention ng is the fact that a few months since the firm bought and had installed a large amount of new machinery and equipment. Payments are falling due on it and it seems that this also has a way of causing the firm's anxiety to increase in the measure that the strike is prolonged. These circumstances are such that the firm has even gone to working men to try to raise small loans. Again, the situation as to the few scabs they do have is not altogether of a nature to inspire confidence. The bosses are doing their best, even straining their small diplomacy to keep the sitvation in hand. They now condescend to take a seat on a packing case, and congenially talk with a scab, or they even take him out in their automobile Still they felt it necessary to rake together \$50 and give it to a strike breaker to blow the bunch, the latter part of last week. This seems to indicate the position of the bosses.

With the strikers it stands some what differently. From the first of May until last Saturday, they had held their forces together solidly without a cent's worth of strike benefits being paid. On Saturday a strike benefit was issued to an amount well toward what the strikers would have received as wages if they had worked during the period Some of the strikers were able to decline their strike benefits, thereby leaving the organization to stand so much stronger financially. Before now, the payment of that strike benefit is known to every silk worker in Paterson; and the strikers no doubt feel even firmer no doubt still more anxious. The L W. W. ought now to continue to support that strike right heartily. The I. W. W. of Paterson has a fine foundation laid for rapidly building up a powerful organization, and support given now to that strike will be of invaluable benefit to that organization.

New York May 21.

MITCHELL STARVING MINERS INTO SUBJUGATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.-I feel a great necessity to express my indignation against the United Mine Workers of America, of which I am unfortunately a member, and, as such, have always worked for the realization of its objects. As an advocate of revolutionary principles, I have always had a different conception of a genuine organization than that of the grafters and fakirs, who have entered the camp for no other reasons than those of personal gain. These are not my ten years' dream of organization. My conception of organization is based on the necessity to struggle for existence, and that, as a consequence, organization is inevitable. But, alas! the idols, such as Mitchell and his satellites, those great economists, a la mode, they do not admit the necessity for this struggle; for they say, Mitchell in particular, that the

identical with those of the mine masters Naturally, the masters laugh! Oh, the immoral hypocrites; these have been their tactics! But now it is realized, even by the most ignorant, that those economists are nothing but traitors to the poor miners. Here I propose to show their dishonest acts, which are the cause of the misery and starvation into which thousands of families, whom they have misled and disappointed, have been plunged.

The United Mine Workers of America has been working hard for many years to bring all the different competitive fields upon one field; that is to have their different contracts expire on the same date. And this work was accomplished! At the national convention held in Indianapolis, on Jan. 16, 1906, no less than 28 states were representing their local unions. At that moment the slaves of the mines felt that the coal industry of this great country could have been paralyzed if necessary to realize their point; and the understanding was unanimous that conditions should be changed. But they poor slaves did not know, at the time, that the greatest obstacle in their way was their

After three weeks' discussion at that convention, the immortal Mitchell (sic), issued his encyclical and declared the great farce, called strike, would destroy the coal operators if they did not accept his demands. War was on, and 1,300 delegates left that convention under the impression that they would stand by one another from the Atlantic to the Pacifica

In order to substantiate the great farce (pardon, "strike"), Mr. W. D. Ryan, Mitchell's right arm, introduced his famous resolution that no agreements should be signed unless the same would be signed for the 28 states; in other words, for all the coal industry. A few weeks after a second convention was called, the first act on the pro gram was to rescind Ryan's resolution That meant to disrupt the results of ten vears' sacrifice to the Mine Workers Union. It meant defeat to the greatest union in America, just when its success

eemed assured. But that was not enough; for not only have they disrupted the movement, but they have created a division among the miners and the mine laborers, by passing a resolution stating that the mine properties must be respected and protected; and providing that the pump men, firemen and engineers be allowed to work, on condition they receive the 1903 scale. (It was not necessary to have this agreement signed as agreed by the convention: that is, by all the competitive fields at once, and the national executive board was empowered to dictate to the different state executive boards on the matter, so as to best serve the interests of the capitalists). The above constituted the second act in the great farce!

But with only two acts, the farce would have been rather short; a third one was needed; here it is! The operators are at liberty to sign the agree ment as they want to. That meant that F. C. Robbins could run his mines while the other competitive fields were on strike. The fakirs, to give color to their transactions, told the delegates that they were not on strike, merely suspending work; and that about 50 per cent of the operators were ready to sign the agreement; and, within a couple of weeks the balance of the operators would also sign. Now comes the best part of it. We are idle since the first of April, and the operators still refuse to sign the scale.

The Illinois State Executive Board has sent a circular to all the locals in the state, requesting the miners to allow all the laborers to work at CON-STRUCTION , RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING IN AND OUT OF THE MINES. Naturally, the greatest part of the Northern Illinois locals has rejected the circular: and, as a consequence, the state executive board has refused to send us any financial aid. (The miners of Illinois have a strike fund amounting to a million dollars). Now, 51 days after we quit work, misery is raging at nearly every door.

This locality has called a special subdistrict convention to see what action should be taken toward the despotism of those who are supposed to be our servants instead of our rulers. They have the power to subjugate and starve us to death

I hope the day is not very far off when the fakirs will be swept into oblivion and the people will organize themselves into the union which makes an injury to one an injury to all; that union which declares war against the expropriators of the fruits of labor, and the system of expropriation which ereates the two classes of oppressor and oppressed. Down with fakirism! For the Social Revolution!

JOS. CORNA. Spring Valley, Ill., May 21.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the menth.

BELMONT EMPLOYES

Very Much Dissatisfied-Old Men Mistreated, Wages Indirectly Reduced and Labor Displaced.

The railroad workers in this city are very much discontented with their conditions. Discussing the matter recently one of them said to a representative of The People:

"The Belmont-Ryan company's yell to their hired slave drivers for more dividends is heard and felt by their wage slaves now as they never felt and heard it before. The old hands, with their two to four vellow stripes on the sleeves of their high-priced shoddy uniform (a yellow stripe means five years' employment, or slavery, by the company), who always expected their burden to be lightened later on, who thought they could save enough money to buy a lot or a house or go into some business or get "on the cops" (as they call it) -are beginning to find out that the reverte is true; that the longer they work the harder the work becomes; that a wage worker is condemned to remain a wage slave; that all dividends are stolen wealth produced by labor. Worse yet the company doesn't want the old men at all, and they tell them so. A standing advertisement in the capitalist newspapers reads: "Wanted-Only ablehodied men as motormen and conductors from twenty-one to forty years old." Needless to say, if you have any premature gray hair you better get them dyed before asking for work from the wouldbe Sherlock Holmes of the New York City railroad companies."

The railroad worker then continued "I have heard of the treatment accorded a good many, but I know of two old twenty-year employes who were told that they were too old and would have to resign their jobs as motormen at \$2.50 per day. They being poor, like all wage workers necessarily must be after paying high rents and prices for the necessities of life, had to re-apply to the Metropolitan Railway Company for a job. One was given an unsteady position as mud wagon driver at \$2.00 per day; the other got a switchman's job at \$1.50 for twelve hours' work. Such is the reward for all who have served the company faithful and well."

Regarding the future plans of the Belmont-Ryan combination, the railroad worker said:

"The New York City Railway Company is planning, especially so since the Belmont-Ryan merger, to cut down its labor force; and I have heard it rumored that soon a direct cut in wager will be made. How true this is remains to be seen. I for one believe such an attempt will not be made: it would arouse the already too much abused men to the boiling point, and would show too plainly the antagonism of interests between the capitalist and the laborer.

"I have, however, noticed how wages have been indirectly reduced within the last six months on nearly all divisions, with the exception of during the rush hours-two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening-where both the day and night crews are concentrated to carry the passengers. One crew has to cover as much ground now as it formerly took two crews. This cuts down mileage, or increases headway, making it harder, and taking a crew longer to make the trip (by the way, motormen and conductors are not paid the day but by the trip or r The more stops, or being held by starters or inspectors or swings at denots. the longer it takes you to make the required number of trips, for which you receive \$2.00 or \$2.50, according to seniority of service.

"On one division I know positively that two trips have been added, and where men formerly worked eleven to twelve hours they are now working thirteen to fifteen hours for the same wages. On that same division thirty runs or cars have been taken off within the last six months, making a total of sixty motormen and conductors forever jobless on that division."

Speaking of conditions affected by labor-displacing devices, The People man's companion said:

"About 500 switchmen lost their jobs through the introduction of the automatic electric switch. The rest of the switchmens' and a good many flagmens' wages were reduced from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.75 and \$1.50 per day of twelve hours. Even the register inspectors. with the exception of a few, are entirely eliminated, increasing the work of the conductor. And so on; numerous instances may be cited,"

Asked what remedy he had to offer, the railway worker replied:

"The railroad workers must wake up before it is too late !!! They must thwart the attempt of the capitalists to gradually sink them down to a coolie level. I would say to them, as a means to this end: 'Don't run for advice, when you are ground down, to the capitalist or his avents; from arescher or priest

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. M. K., CONNELLSVILLE, PA .-Certainly funds are needed NOW for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

F. D., KANSAS CITY, MO .- A paper that needs advertisements to live is a paper that will turn its policy to the nterests of its advertisers. Advertisements are a sort of bribe, or hushmoney with which capitalist concerns corrupt corruptible papers.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-"Macaulay's Prophecy" is not at all bad. It boils down to this: Not statutes but material conditions will control manunless the ruling class has its "Black Hundred" to counteract the law of gravitation and keep the idle rich on top.

F. B. F., NEW YORK .- The Detroit capmakers strike took place in the Detroit Cap Manufacturing Co.

B. McC., KANSAS CITY, MO.-We know of no case in which a Socialist organization sued for an injunction to restrain the police from interefering with their meetings.

P. R. S., WASHINGTON, D. C .- SEN-ATOR Tillman has the virtues of his class, and the vices of his virtues.

J. A. McC., Wilkinsburg, PA .- First. It would be improper to publish an article sent to another paper before that paper has had a chance to publish or reject the proffered communication. If the paper in question publishes the article we shall be glad to reproduce it. If it rejects the article, notify us; we shall then publish it.

Second. Hustle and write up the report.

"AN ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER," DEN-VER, COLO.-The very fact that the name of the capitalist, who was reported to have died of "appendicitis," when the fact is he died of a bullet fired by an enraged husband, was not given in these columns is evidence that this paper is not ready just yet, to raise that hornets' nest around its head. That the facts are correct appears clearly enough from the capitalist professor's article to which The People's article referred. Names and all will come in due time.

F. C. CAMBRIDGE, MASS .- "Laborpower" is merchandise, the "laborer" is the owner and seller of the merchandise. If one wishes to be technically correct he should always say the "price of laborpower," the "value of labor-power," etc., and not the "price of labor," the "value of labor," etc. Nevertheless, it so happens that the merchandise in this instance is part and parcel of the seller. Hence it is correct to say "the price of the workingman, the "value of the workingman." Marx himself says expressly that the process of capitalism is "to cheapen the laborer himself." Excessive technicality, like the "letter of the law." killeth.

J. J. L., NEW YORK .- First. Have no idea what strike you refer to.

Second. 169 U. S. Reports, page 306, declaring the 8-hour law valid makes the point of the inequality between ployer and employe.

performances of Mitchell in this year's coal imbroglio "beats the Dutch." The only thing that beats even that is the patience of the rank and file under such antics. . But the consolation remains that the Russian rank and file, which put up much longer with even worse antics, finally ROSE. So will it be with the miners and other workers also, and in PAUL, MINN .- Matter received.

down, or up, to the ward heeler of some

capitalist political party. Think and

study for yourself and act for your

class interests as the capitalist and his

agents do for theirs. Let the railway

workers of Greater New York and vicin-

ity study, understand and join Local No.

10. United Railway Workers, affiliated

with the Industrial Workers of the

World. Then conditions will improve

like magic and the day of emancipation

from wage slavery will be near at

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the

DAILY PEOPLE,

The Official Organ of the Socialist Lapor Party.

GET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

Dally, I ct., Sunday, 2 cts.

S.S Ham Bando St., How York, H. V.

It is swied by Workingmen, Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen.

hand.

T. T. S., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.-The

less time than it took the Russians to do so.

H. H., WORCESTER, MASS .- Can not tell when the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case will come up for trial. A report from Idaho was to the effect that the Judge before whom the case is to come up said it kould be manifestly improper to try the men while the habeas corpus proceeding was still pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. Then the report came that the case before the Supreme Court could not be argued before October If these two reports are correct, the trial will not be on for some time yet,

A. V. D., CHICAGO, ILL.-What lawyer Tommy Morgan meant when, as the reason for his objections to the I. W. W., he referred to his "38 years' experience (sic.) as a factory hand" and his "25 years experience (sic.) in Unions" was that his "experience" (sic.) caused him to drop the idea that "the emancipation of the working class must the work of the working class itself." It means that, with his change of class surroundings, he has changed his opinion and has become a bourgeois politician. In other words, it has happened to Tommy the ex-factory hand and now lawyer, what hapened to the ex-working girl and now wife of capitalist Stokes, who, when a working girl realized the necessity of strikes, and now, when a lady, decries strikes. It is all natural. Only, these metamorphosed working people, should not give their "experience" as working people as argument for their subsequent capitalist class convictions.

B. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- It happened with a member of the British Social Democratic Federation. He was expelled because an article, that he sent to "Justice" and was repected, was sent by him to The People and published here. "Justice" is a privately-owned paper, But disrespect to a privately-owned paper in a party that tolerates such papers to the exclusion of a party-owned press is construed as "treason" to the party itself-on the same principle that an assault upon bourgeois property is treason to capitalist society. Privately-owned papers, in a party that considers partyownership wicked, means the despotism of the clique within the party which owns the private paper. It despotizes the members. Whosoever finds fault with them and their private concern is hounded out. Watch and you will see the thing working here.

D. D. F ., NEWARK, N. J .- Can accept no such logic. The readiness of some Socialist party organizations to plant themselves with the Socialist Labor Party upon the I. W. W. cannot and may not be construed as having a whitewashing effect upon those S. P. organizations, which being dominated by pure and simple political Socialists, keep up their record as bruisers for the A. F. of Hell. Quite the contrary,

W. J., COLUMBUS, O.-Why, man, there is nothing on earth more lacking in individuality than the capitalist stockholders of minority stock. They are a large majority of the stockholders in any concern, the stock they hold is, however, a minority. They dare not call their souls their own. They bend and cringe and fawn and say amen like jelly-

L. F., TLENTSIN, CHINA; R. F., NEW YORK; "A SOCIALIST," MIL-WAUKEE, WIS.; B. S. F., CINCIN-NATI, O.; W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: S. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. T., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; D. J., NEW YORK CITY; D. D., NEW YORK CITY; W. R. P., FRENCHTOWN, MONT.; C. H., ST.

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the nineteenth century, by Prof. Som-NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

a to 6 New Reads street, New York.

bart. THE DAILY PEOPLE,

So all are not kin, then, are they? The

two nations show themselves always.

The workers ownerless, the capitalists

Here's another: "Two lady million

aires, leaders of New York society, have

been ruined, their property in San Fran-

cisco having been uninsured." Now,

how did those ladies become million-

aires? By the labor of the workers and

the collective action of society. Now

they "are ruined," because this social

effort, which they did not the slight-

est fraction towards creating, is de-

stroved. "Leaders of society in New

York"-spending there what was wrung

Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to the

elief fund. Last year his "income," or

fleecings, came to forty million dollars.

He is said to be "worth" one hundred

millions. If the workers of the world

gave one-hundredth part of a farthing

t would be more than the saintly Rocke

feller gave out of his social stealings.

Carnegie, of the Steel Trust, and other

philanthropists of America, are also con-

As has been said, the capitalists steal

wholesale and return retail in the form

American Congress voted the enor-

sous sum of \$2,000,000-not \$5 each to

the stranded workers. Why, the plutes

who run that legislative machine would

In a Socialist State all its resource

would be used to help the victims of a

similar catastrophe, as a national duty.

spend that much in a picnic.

How is it for the workers now?

rom labor in 'Frisco.

ributing their fractions.

of "charity."

OFFICIAL

MATIONAL I RECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuan, Secretary, s-6 New Reads stree; New York. S. L P. OF CANADA. Rational Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

a-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Motice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on May 25. C. Olson and H. Deutsch absent. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: Two from Organizer Samuel L. Brooks, on tours of Katz and Jackson, and industrial conditions in Binghamton. Answered by secretary; action endorsed. From Organizer James L. Trainor, answering letter requesting information as to action of Section on Troy State convention recommendations to build up State agitation fund; will come up at next meeting. From Organizer George Elze, Section Albany, uesting due stamps and answering letter requesting information as to action of Section on Troy State convention recommendations to build up State agitation fund stating that same were being carried out as far as possible, weekly collections are being taken up regularly, and campaign lists are being pushed one of the latter having nearly \$10 there-Filed. From State Organizer Katz, Fort Edwards, reporting on work done in Nyack, Albany, Troy and Schenectady, Meetings are arranged for three last named cities and the work of securing signatures in the counties in which they are located is being pushed, with ets of success. Comrades in Renslear County have also arranged to co-operate with him in securing signatures in Saratoga and Warren Counties Will also connect with comrades in Fulton County (Gloversville). In Wash-Ington County the work of gathering signatures is completed. Was greatly enhen signing, also urged their shon mates to sign, saying "that's the only party," etc. Also received information from them that will prove valuable in other counties. Will take up work in Essex County next. Report was reseived and filed. From Organizer Matthew Steele, Section Rockland County, ating petition lists with more than the required number of signatures. Received; and Rockland County accorded the place of honor in the matter of securing signatures,

roe Fuller, Sherborne, N. Y., was elected a member-at-large.

Correspondence Bureau read letters notaries at Watertown Schoharje, Syracuse and Rochester, Action approved; instructions given.

Financial secretary reported on the eased interest shown in the State itation Fund. Plans for augmenting the fund still further were considered and acted on. Members, friends and sympathizers are urged to push this fund. This will be a good campaign; and the New York State Executive Committee es, in the interests of revolutionary sm, to be in a position to send reral speakers through the State as it eases. Send in funds now; and plan d them in regularly and conti ously by means of weekly or monthly ons and payments.

After hearing the report of the financal secretary, the committee adjourned Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Comrades and Friends:-Keep drumng away for a good solid state camm fund. Speak of it whenever and wherever you meet with others. Utilize e , ry opportunity that presents itself and create them when they don't present themselves with sufficient frequency. Since our last acknowledgments on May 23, the following items have been re-

Section New York County, 2|3 on: list 4, 14th and 18th A D.'s, 67c.; list-21, 28th A. D., \$1; Het 23, 28th A. D., \$1; list 25; 30th A. D., \$3.50; total .. \$ 11.51 Gen - Inck Brooklyn Otto Barthel, New York 5.00 "Lucifer," New York Henry S. Timmins, New York ... J. Van Veen, New York Seand. Section New York, on list

83 York-Jar. Simon, \$1; John Mazanek, \$1

Total \$ 26.26 Acknowledged May 23 \$ 95-93

Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary,

N. Y. State Executive Committee.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, May 19, the following contributions were received to the above fund: John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$
J. A. Larson, New Haven, Ct. Birger Knutson, Jersey City, N. meeting in Okla. Terr. Section Houston, Tex., collec-Mrs. M. Swenson, New York

0.60 Previously acknowledged ... \$2,645.11

Grand total \$2,654-71 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will hold its city and county convention on Sunday, June 3, at Section hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor. All members, sympathizers and readers of The People are urgently invited to attend. The returned delegates to the State Conven-tion will be ready to render their re-port. John D. Goerke, Organizer.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

Gregory Maxim will address a mass neeting at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street, on June 4, under the auspices of the Bund.

Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, urges all friends and sympathizers to attend this meeting and help make it a success. Doors open at 7 p. m.

Tickets can be had from all comrades or at S. L. P. headquarters, 1339 Walnut

UNION COUNTY, N. J., TAKE NO-TICE

Special meeting of Section Union County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on FRIDAY, June 1, 8 p. m., at 445 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Members should attend without fail.

Chas. Fallath, Organizer. Open air meeting will be held June 2 Saturday, 8 p. m., corner of E. Jersey and Broad streets, Elizabeth, N. J. Speaker will be Fred A. Olpp, of New York City. Organizer.

OF INTEREST TO ERIE COUNTY. Section Erie County has opened new headquarters at 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street, Buffalo. All friends, sympathizers and members are welcom

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND. Previously acknowledge\$461,76 George Ott, New York \$ C. Lesino, New York Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, 1.00 E. Hoepfaer, Metuchen, N. J... James Walsh, Aberdeen, Wash. E. Coleman, Winnipeg, Canada . \$ Mrs. William H. Randell, New

York Chas. Fischer, Salt Lake City, Utah Geo. Ferch, Fairfield, Wash. ... \$ 2.00 Received by Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., from: J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., \$5; Wm.

Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., \$1; A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex., \$2; Frank Bohn, Seattle, Wash., \$15; Jas. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn., \$2; Frank Crossman, Seattle, Wash., \$2 D. Weiman, Canada Miller, Providence, R. L M. Miller, Mapleville, R. I.

A. Hugo, Nasonville, R. I. Wm. H. Bishop, Cudahy, Wis. .. Grand total Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

The following contributions were reending with Saturday, May 19: Gottfrid Gustafson, Lester, Wash. \$

George Ott, New York Chas. Fischer, Salt Lake City, Utah

Total \$ 11.00 Previously acknowledged . . \$2,645.50 Grand total \$2,656.50

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS DEBATE.

On Tuesday evening June 5, a debate between Theodore Bernine and Frank F. Young will take place at headquarters of the Section Indianapolis, 29 South Deleware street. This debate, involving as it does, very important points i the understanding of the principles of Socialism, makes it urgent upon all nembers to attend,

Watch the label on your paper, That will tell you when your subscription exires. First number indicates the month, scond, the day, third the year,

EARTHQUAKE NOTES

THE WAY AUSTRALIAN CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKINGMEN SEE THE CATASTROPHE AND CAPITALIST NATURE AS REVEALED BY IT.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.)

owners.

The appalling horror of the 'Frisco built 'Frisco and produced its wealth. earthquake has "staggered humanity," and the usual pseudo-scientific reasons have been paraded and sentimentalism and cheap philosophy indulged in by the

daily opinion manufacturers.

America is the land of "big things," and styled by the modest Yankees who own that part of the planet, "God's footstool"; and now part of it is kicked over.

Socialists know that all the wit and genius of man cannot prevent convulsions of nature, which are beyond human control. But when they occur, provision could be made to minimize their effects and collective human action come to the rescue of the sufferers.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world akin" is a truth always quoted in times of calamity, but is not acted upon-a mere passing spasm, that's all If all are akin, why the hostility towards Socialism-the only form of human society and well-being to practically establish that kinship?

Socialists are accused of being dwellers in cloudland, and visionaries; but, strange to say, they are always cynical when the "world is shocked" or overflowing with temporary sympathy—as it s now over the 'Frisco upheaval. And why? Well, here are a few reasons:

Says the cable: "The rich are flying to the Bay cities. The poor remain, being unable to meet the exorbitant demands of the boatmen." Of course the poor remain-they always do. For hath it not been said: "The poor ye have always with you?"

The poor are the workers, whose labor

ORGANIZES DYE HOUSE WORKERS

AND METAL TRADES.

Mass Meeting Addressed by Speakers in

Four Languages Aronsohn and Bloom

Picket Persecution to Be Dropoed-

Strikers Are Receiving Liberal Finan-

Paterson, N. J., May 28.-A mass

neeting of dye house workers was held

in Helvetin Hull last Friday evening, in

four languages. The meeting was

opened in English by John Vaughan,

followed by August Lott, in German,

Mr. Strobin, in Italian, and Fred Islec,

The meeting was well attended; the

object was to organize the whole dyeing

industry. Shop meetings will be called

in the respective languages, to form lan-guage branches. The Italians have a

local at present; the French will organ-

ize next Sunday; they, combined under

the supervision of the district council,

A mass meeting of the metal workers

is announced for next Friday evening at

Helvetia Hall. There is a local here

now 100 strong. With their co-operation

an attempt will be made to organize the

whole metal industry, the same as ta

The strike at Aronsohn and Bloom

silk mill is still on in full force; not a

deserter, but, on the contrary, strike

days. The arrested pickets' trial has

been postponed, and a local newspaper,

friendly to the employing class, states

that it seems very probable that the mat-

ter will be dropped and nothing come of

as instanced by the fact that this is the

dull season and many hundred workers

are out of employment, and the firm is

allowing any kind of work to be done.

and hours to be made and any pay given

even to free carefare, hunch and beer can

be had, according to rumor; yet they

can secure no strike breakers. The

writer has been in a position to meet

many strangers and has been asked if

he knew where any work could be ob-

tained, any kind of work, canvassing or

Another man said: "A prison cell for

mine before scabbery." This is the gen-

The voluntary contributions are sub-

stantially coming in, notwithstanding

Aronsohn and Bloom have instructed the

few strike breakers that they have, to

report that the I. W. W. is a new and

weak organization and can't pay more

than a dollar or two, and are saying so

themselves. When confronted with the

fact that the support enables the local

to pay married men \$15.00 and single

men and women, \$10.00, they stand

eral sentiment in Paterson.

breakers are being pulled out every

being done in the silk industry.

will organize the whole industry.

in French.

25

cial Aid and Encouragement.

LEAVES THE A. F. OF L.

WICHITA, KANSAS, BAKERS' LOCAL JOINS I. W. W.

Central Labor Union Misleaders Visit Employers to Coach Them In Methods to Drive Workers Back, Without Success-Bosses Hasten to Grant Demands

Wichita, Kansas, May 26 .- Enclosed is copy of the wage agreement reached by the Baker Workers' Local No. 224, I. W. W., to supplant the old yearly contract of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, which we withdrew from last January. By the way, we think our local is the pioneer bakers' local in the L. W. W. as well as the first local to withdraw from the B. C. W., I. T. U., denouncing it as a Gompersized bunch of scab herders with which we refusd to longer be associated.

The Central Labor Union of this place has fought us ever since and has sent delegates around to the boss bakers, instructing them not to recognize us as a trades union; because we did not recognize craft lines and could not therefore control any particular craft. The bosses were jubillant over this and were confident that they had at last found a weapon with which the bakers' union could be destroyed. They refused to sign the enclosed agreement when we presented it to them for their inspection. Upon our telling them however that they would not be allowed to sign it if they wanted to, that we didn't consider their word worth a contract, that our organization did not allow its members to tie themselves up with contracts they were nonplused but hastened to assure us that they didn't want any trouble and would grant any of the demands we requested.

Wichita, Kansas, May 15, 1906. To the Boss Bakers of Wichits Kansas: The following is the agreement under which the Bakers' Union of The Industrial Workers of the World of Wichita. Kansas, have decided to work for the ensuing year.

Clause 1. Only members in good standing in the Industrial Workers of the World shall be employed in the recognized union bakeries of Wichita.

Clause 2. Wages for foremen shall be not les than than \$15 per week; wages for second hands not less than \$11 per week. No helper shall receive less than \$4 per week. Jobbers shall receive not less than \$2.50 for 10 hours' work.

Clause 3. Only one helper shall be allowed to each shift.

Clause 4. 10 hours shall constitute a day's work: 6 days shall constitute a working week, and there shall be an intermission of not less than 36 hours between the end of one week and the beginning of the next week.

Clause 5. All over-time shall be paid at the regular rate of wages for all

Clause 6. Shop delegates bearing the proper credentials of this union shall be admitted to any shop during working

By order of Local Union 224, Industrial Workers of the World.

A GALA DAY

Such Will Be the Fourth of Jury at . Cypress Hills Park. Pursuant to a call of the Organize

of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, the entertainment committee met for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the coming Fourth of July picnic at Cypress Hills Park, celebrating the Sixth Anniversay of the existence of the Daily People, The price was decided upon at 15 cents a person, children free. A committee consisting of Traurig and Northrop was elected to take charge of printing and distributing tickets. Tickets can also be obtained from office of Organizer Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street. As 20 per cent of the net proceeds of this picnic will go towards the State Campaign Fund, in acordance with a decision of the General Committee, it is to be expected that members everywhere in Greater New York will make an effort to sell an unusual number of tickets.

spots. It is surrounded by beautiful lakes where rowing may be indulged in. It is within easy reach. Altogetner it is a grand place. A day spent in it will afford much pleasure to all.

the young and old, man and woman, thin and stout. The bowling alley will also be at the disposal of patrons. But aside from all this, don't forget the good cause for which part of these proceeds are to go. This at the same time, being the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily People, this picnic should be made a record breaker. Make it one!

A. Orange, Secretary

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The price is 5 cents per copy. In lets of 25 or more 4 cents each. S. L. P. comrades send orders to: John Hossack.

846 Princeton ave., . Jersey City, N. J. S. P. comrades send orders to; James M. Reilly, ass Barrow street, Jaracy City, H. J.

THE YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1). the American Federation of Labor na

tional officers, are backed by the millions of the corporations, deaf to the protesta tions of an honest rank and file, they show the open adhesion with the fleecers of labor-the mask has once more been torn off.

But it is time now for the workers of this land to speak out in unmistakable language-and show by actions stronger than words that the fakir can no longer sell them at the auction block to the master, and bargain away men and women to scab against those who are nearest to their hearts-the members of their own class.

The fight of the wage workers Youngstown against the agents of the capitalists will be won, if members and supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World give additional support to what the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World is doing.

The Haywood local of the Industrial Workers of the World at Youngstown has been selected by the masters and their pliant tools, the labor lientenants, to face the brunt of the most severe tattle. The victory there means the downfall of corruption, the defeat of the American Federation of Labor scab-producers. Support must be given-not one will desert if they know that behind them stands the growing might of the awakening working class. On and forward. Contributions should be sent to Lewis L. Seem, 147 Oak Hill avenue,

TIMES BEFORE! Chas, O. Sherman,

General President. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W.

Wage, Laber and Capital

EARL MARI We can supply this important work in pumphlet form at so cents a copy. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisaments of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Countty-Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-0 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York Caunty at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main

street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280

Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited, Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and

Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets

every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednes-

day nights. New Jersey State Executive Commitee, S. L. P .. J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson,

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mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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as been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL-

and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cia a bottle - ad How Reads St. New York City.

at anything. I will relate two incidents: A father and mother are supported by a Denver, Colo., May 21, 1006. Cypress Hills Park is one of the most Youngstown, O., and notify A. C. Rav. son, a broadsilk weaver, who has been To Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and 549 McKinney street, Youngstown, O. idle two months. When I called their picturesque parks in Greater New York, George A. Pettibone, Ada County Jail, in size it is one of the largest. It FELLOW WORKERS, RESPOND attention to the mill on strike, the mother Boise Idaho: has beautiful cozy nooks and cool shady TO THE CALL AS SO MANY Executive Board now in ession extend said: "If he goes to work as a scab I will cripple him so he cannot work."

but assure you of our individual support and confidence in your innoceace. James Kirwan, Acting Sec.-Treas. The committee will arrange games for

CHICAGO, ATTENTION. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Nine

eenth Wards will be organized into the

bership. At least forty applications, to the writer's knowledge, are to be presented at to-night's meeting of Broad Silk Local 214. The financial secretary informs me that nearly every list that comes in states: "this is our fight and Paterson must win; if you need more than we are doing, let us know. People can't fight when they are hungry." Keep the stream running this way a

little longer. Then we will win hands down, and every silk worker will see the benefit of being correctly organized, and not only the silk, but the whole working class, will catch the inspiration and control their own destiny.

W. F. OF M. IN CONVENTION.

Moyer and Haywood Will Probably B Re-elected-Executive Board Sends Cheering Word to Imprisoned Men-Motion for Change of Venue.

Denver, Colo., May 28.-One hundred ind fifty delegates were in attendance at the opening session here to-day of the anual convention of the Western Federation of Miners. J. C. Williams, of Gross Valley, Cal, acting president, called the convention to order. The sestions will be executive.

This is the most important convention of the federation since it was organized at Butte, Mont., thirteen years age. It is tacitly agreed among the nembers that Charles H. Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer, who are in prison in Idaho awaiting trial on the charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, will be re-elected. have been mentioned.

Caldwell, Idaho, May 28.-A motion for a change of venue is set for argument here to-morrow in the case of President Charles H. Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Haywood, and Executive Committeeman G. A. Pettihone of the Western Federation of Miners. The trials of the three as at present arranged are to begin June 8 to It.

The "Miner's Magazine" of May 24 contains the following:

The first official act of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, when convening Monday morning, was to send the following telegram to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone:

fraternal greetings; regret your absence,

Vincent St. John was appointed a nember of the board to act as the temporary representative of District No. 2

Socialist Labor Party, at a meeting to be held SATURDAY, June 2, 8 p. m., at Newman's Hall, 224 Blue Island avenue, between Twelfth and Taylor streets. "aghast"; and every meeting of silk Come early. Jac. Billow.

locals witnesses large additions to mem